Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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In News Spotlight

Enemy Camp Gripped by Despair As Threat to Australia Mounts

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, March 21.—Both the United States and Australian authorities are taking a very pessimistic view of the Pacific war situation, and definite signs of embarrassment are now discernible on the part of the military leaders of the two countries.

Reliable information reaching here from Canada reveals that Australian Minister to Canada Sir Owens Dickson, speaking recently at the Canadian Club in Toronto, pointed out the futility of attacking the Japanese Forces by planes alone. He stressed that unless Australia carries out a joint air, land and sea attack against the Japanese, the destruction of Japan cannot be achieved, but that even this strategy now seems to be a little too late for the Australian military authorities to take.

Then, Elmer Davis, United States Director of the Information Bureau is also reported to have said: "Aerial warfare in the Southwestern Pacific alone can never decide the general trend of the war situation. We must immediately start attacking the Japanese mainland."

A Washington dispatch available here disclose that General Douglas MacArthur's staff officer Kenny, immediately upon his return to Washington recently, met President Roosevelt and after reporting on present conditions in Australia and also in the Southwestern Pacific, stressed the urgent importance of dispatching American planes to Australia.

Meanwhile, an Australian radio report states that Admiral Helfrich, former Commander of the Dutch East Indies Navy, who fled to Australia, has lately sent an open letter to General MacArthur, saying that the northern part of Australia is now seriously menaced by the Japanese. The United States and Australian armies should combine their efforts to speedily remove this menace, but it is too heavy a task for airplanes alone to perform.

Cries for More Planes

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Now that Japan's command of the air in the Southwestern Pacific has become unshakable, Australia is now desperately trying to obtain more aircraft from the United States. This is the reason for the dispatch to Washington of Richard Sutherland, Chief of the General Staff of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Lieutenant General George S. Kenney, Commander of the Air Force in the same area, from the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, on March 17.

After holding an interview with President Roosevelt, Lieutenant-General Kenney and Sutherland have daily conferred with United States army and naval leaders on the question of increasing the mili-

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Press Comments

Tuesday, March 23

MAINICHI—Legation Quarter Returned; The Fuehrer's Triumph

YOMIURI-HOCHI—German Submarines

Legation Quarter Returned

MAINICHI—Yesterday, only eight days after the signing of the agreement for retrocession of the Japanese exclusive concessions throughout China on March 14, Japan signed the agreement for the retrocession of the Legation Quarter in Peking to the National Government. Thus, beginning March 20, when the third anniversary of the Return of the National Government to Nanking will be observed, the Legation Quarter, together with the erstwhile Japanese concessions at Hankow, Tientsin and other places, will be administered by the National Government. The various facilities within these districts are to be transferred to the National Government without compensation.

The Legation Quarter was established on September 7, 1901 as a result of the Boxer Rebellion in accordance with Article 7 of the Boxer Incident Settlement Protocol signed between 11 countries, that is, Japan, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain and the United States, and China. Since then, Germany, Austria and Russia, have either lost or relinquished their rights over the Legation Quarter and it has become the concern of the eight remaining nations. In that protocol it is provided that the administrative rights of China should be excluded from that district and joint administration exercised there by the signatories to the pact.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair and as a result of developments of the War of Greater East Asia, changes took place in this area as in all parts of East Asia and the administrative rights of the United States and Britain have been suspended. Thus, it has been under the joint jurisdiction of Japan, Italy and the neutral signatories. The present action of the Japanese Government, consequently, is an example set before the other nations concerned and, as a matter of fact, negotiations are now in progress between the Foreign Minister of the National Government and the envoys of Italy, Spain and Denmark.

Japan's action, therefore, has had the effect of speedily bringing to realization the completion of sovereignty which the Chinese for many years have dreamt and sought with such eagerness. Japan's aim in the China Affair has consistently been to turn China from its erroneous path of antagonism toward Japan into that of a China co-existing and co-prospering with Japan, thereby to assure the stability and prosperity of China itself. It is for this reason that Japan has adhered to the great principle of non-reparation and non-partition and has placed the settlement of the China Affair in inseparable relationship with the construction of the New Order in East Asia. It was in accordance with the same great policy that the basic treaty with the National Government was concluded and detailed arrangements for the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality have been made and enforced.

These are actions manifesting the greatness of Japan's moral principles and something astonishing to the United States or Britain or to Chungking. All their abuses of Japan and ranting of their war aims have been rendered utterly meaningless by these actions of Japan's.

The National Government is guaranteed, encouraged and is advancing in its great movement to establish peace and to construct Asia by virtue of the spirit of Japan which is to do without fail whatever it has promised. We hope that the National Government will bend its every effort toward the destruction of Chiang Kai-shek's armies which are fighting aimlessly, ignobly and futilely.

The Fuehrer's Triumph

MAINICHI—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has returned to Berlin. He has returned in triumph from the Soviet battle-line. The United States and Britain in their desperate straits have made wild random shots, saying Il Duce Mussolini was seriously ill, if his name did not appear for a while in the papers or that the Fuehrer was dead, if he did not make a speech for some time. Yet the "seriously-ill" Duce has reorganized his Cabinet and given press conferences to allied newsmen. The "dead" Fuehrer has commanded armies on the Soviet front. There is a famous old Chinese story of great strategist putting the enemy to rout even after he was really dead but what must be the disappointment of the United States and Britain to learn that Hitler is very much alive and at the height of his powers.

That the Fuehrer visited Stalingrad when the Germans were making their heroic stand against heavy odds was reported at the time and probably since then he did not leave the Eastern Front. We as Japanese can fully understand the feeling which animated the ardent German patriot, Fuehrer Hitler, in sharing the hardships and dangers with his officers and men under gunfire in the killing cold. He could not bear to stay behind watching the heroic struggles at Stalingrad and Rostov. Already in September, 1939 he himself took command of the army marching into Poland, telling the German people that he did not expect to come home alive and giving the name of his successor. Thus he had long ago dedicated his life to the Fatherland.

We have been hearing a great deal about "commanding in person at the front" but what more splendid ex-

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BA MAW GRANTED AUDIENCE

Supreme Honor Is Accorded Dignitaries From Burma at Imperial Palace--Many Formal Calls Scheduled for Party Today

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya, Minister of Finance Thein Maung, and Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-chief of the Burma Defense Army, were graciously received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor this morning in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace.

The Burmese Prime Minister and his suite left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 10:05 a.m. for the Imperial Palace. At 10:30 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor entered the Phoenix Hall, and Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira introduced Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma to His Majesty the Emperor. Then the Burmese Prime Minister, in turn, presented the members of his suite to His Majesty the Emperor.

The party left the Imperial Palace at about 10:40 a.m. and then visited the Omiya Palace and residences of Imperial Princes.

In the afternoon, the party is scheduled to pay a visit to Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at his official residence at 1 p.m., and then Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki.

In the evening, Prime Minister Ba Maw and three members of his suite will be the guests of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at a dinner at the Prime Minister's official residence.

Joint Axis Technical Body Reaches Complete Accord at Tokyo Meeting

Many Vital Aspects Of War Cooperation Probed at Session

That a complete accord of opinions was reached among the Japanese, German and Italian representatives at the Joint Technical Commission Meeting held at the official residence of the Foreign Minister on Monday was announced by the Board of Information in its statement issued at 10 p.m. yesterday as follows:

"While the Joint Technical Commissions under the Japanese-German-Italian Tripartite Pact met from time to time in the past, it was decided to convene the Tokyo Commission with some alteration in the membership which had occurred in the meantime.

"Accordingly, on the 22nd of this month the Commission held its meeting at the official residence of the Foreign Minister with Mr. Masayuki Tani, the Foreign Minister, presiding.

"Attending the meeting were the members of the General Commission including the Foreign Minister Mr. Tani, the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Mario Indelli and the German Ambassador, Mr. H. G. Stahmer. Also present were the officials concerned of the Foreign Office as well as the members of the Military Commission, namely, the officers concerned of the Imperial Army and Navy and the German and Italian naval, military and air attaches.

"Complete agreement of views was reached at the meeting which considered and discussed various important questions relative to the cooperation of the three countries vis-a-vis their common enemies."

For the prosecution of the Japan-Germany-Italy Tripartite Treaty concluded in September of 1940, Joint Technical Commissions were established in accordance with the stipulation of the Fourth Article of the same treaty. In December the same year, the said Commission was constituted with the three sub-committees which were to deal respectively with general, military and economic affairs. The Joint Technical Commissions have hitherto held meetings in Tokyo, Berlin and Rome as occasion called and has contributed greatly to the acceleration of cooperation among the three Powers concerned.

Marking the assumption of the

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Agree on Cooperation for Victory

Italian Envoy Indelli

Foreign Minister Tani

Reich Envoy Stahmer

FALL OF KURSK SEEN IMMINENT

Soviet Stronghold Being Pounded by Advancing Germans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—To all appearances, the fall of Kursk is imminent as the German juggernauts are continuing their relentless drive toward this keypoint shattering the desperate resistance put up by Soviet forces.

The German forces which had secured the area on the west bank of the Donetz River stretching from Bielgorod to Tehuguiev, today continued their crossing operations smashing the desperate resistance of the Red army and have already reached the east bank of the Donetz at several points. German dive-bombers are very active in the area on the east bank of the river.

In today's war communique, the Soviet Information Bureau stressed the grave crisis befalling the area east of Kharkov and declared that the Red army in action on the Donetz Front is being exposed to the threat of the German forces not only on the right flank but also from the rear.

In the meantime, the Reich army which had captured Sievask, east to Kursk, has launched a sudden offensive on Kursk with its main strength, while a part of its strength is mopping up the Soviet remnants.

The Red forces operating in this area have been weakened and put

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Pope Pius III

Domei

VATICAN, March 22.—His Holiness Pope Pius XII has been confined to bed since several days ago with a bad cold and high temperature and no visitor is allowed to see him because of his danger of developing bronchitis and pneumonia.

Britain, Axis Exchange Captives

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 21.—The exchange of British war prisoners with German and Italian prisoners was commenced early this morning at the port of Mersina, south of Adana, Turkey, despite bad weather, it is reported from Ankara.

Sees Ex-Madras Premier

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 20.—President Roosevelt's special envoy William Philipps, who is staying at Madras, conferred today with C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras and a great political leader of India, for 30 minutes.

Japan's New Retrocession Move Removes Last Barrier in China

Domei

NANKING, March 22.—The retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter by the Japanese Government to the National Government of China is an epochal event in the history of China's independence and will further serve to bloster Sino-Japanese cooperation for the reconstruction of East Asia, declared Masaomi Yoshitomi, Spokesman of the Japanese Embassy here, today.

The gist of Mr. Yoshitomi's statement follows:

"The retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter by the Japanese Government to the National Government of China marked the liquidation of the remaining influence which tried to divide China.

"It is recalled that China passed the darkest age in its long history during the three years from 1898 and 1901. In 1898, Russia took advantage of China's weakness and leased from China Port Arthur and Dairen. France and Germany followed suit by leasing Kwangchow Wan and Kiaochow Bay, respectively, from China. Britain succeeded in forcing China to lease to Britain Weiheiwei and Kowloon. Not satisfied with that, Britain obtained China's promise not to cede any coastal part of the Yangtze and give Britain the right of navigation thereon.

"The United States, which had a belated start in the race for the division of China, preached the open-door and equality of opportunity in China in 1899 in its treacherous attempt to aggress China economically.

"All these developments invited the rise of an anti-foreign boycott in China, which culminated in the attack of Tientsin and Peking by the Boxers. With the Boxer Uprising settled by the joint campaign by the forces of the foreign Powers, the final protocol regarding the Boxer Uprising between the Chinese Government and the 11 foreign countries concerned was signed in September, 1901.

"By the provisions of Article 7 of the foregoing protocol, the legation quarters in Peking were placed

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LAW FOR UTILIZATION OF PATENTS ENFORCED

Industrialists Permitted to Use Rights

With Imperial sanction having been obtained, the Government on Monday promulgated and enforced the law pertaining to the utilization of patents and the regulations attending thereto.

In this connection, the Technical Board made the following statement:

"The newly promulgated law is an epochal step whereby those who are engaged in national mobilization enterprises and who want to use patents and utility models of others can have the right of utilizing them with the permission of the Prime Minister. By virtue of this law, inventors and those who use inventions can contribute to the increase of productivity, which is the supreme command of the State at the present moment."

In collaboration with this move, the Army and Navy have decided to release the patent rights they possess, allowing the public to use them after filing notice. The items of patents of the Army and Navy to be released, excepting secret patents, total some 600 and it is considered that they will greatly benefit the civilian entrepreneurs.

In the meantime, civilians who possess patent rights are requested to release their rights thereby to offer their cooperation to the scientific and technical efforts for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

DE GAULLIST APPOINTED HEAD OF FRENCH GUIANA

Giraud Should Be Given Post Is U.S. Opinion

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—While the De Gaulle and the Giraud factions are said to be conflicting over the recent seceding of French Guiana from the Vichy Government, a Frenchman of the De Gaulle Party was recently appointed as the Governor-General of French Guiana, according to a London report reaching here today.

Regarding this report, the United States is observing that while the cooperation of the De Gaulle and the Giraud factions in the execution of war against Germany is desired, rebel General Henri H. Giraud should appoint the Governor-General of French Guiana as the territory is under the control of the Giraud faction.

The report from Washington intimated that the information coming from London is unbelievable but the representatives of the Giraud faction at Washington are keeping silent on this question.

Reich Envoy Dies

Domei

MADRID, March 22.—German Ambassador Hans Adolf von Moltke to Spain died at 3 a.m. today. He was operated on for appendicitis on March 18. He was in the Madrid post for only three months since assuming office. The late envoy is survived by Mrs. Moltke and eight children.

TOKYO SESSION BOLSTERS TIES

Sincerity, Cooperation Seen in Tani-Indelli-Stahmer Conference

Local circles expressed joy over the evidence of continued close unity among the Axis countries seen in the meeting of the joint technical commission under the Japanese-German-Italian Tripartite Pact at the Foreign Minister's Official Residence here on Monday, states Domei.

Deep significance was attached to the meeting in view of the fact that it included such high notables as Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli and German Ambassador Heinrich G. Stahmer, as well as other representatives of the Foreign Office and Imperial Army and Navy representatives, and German and Italian naval, military and air attaches.

The commission, which met with some alteration in its membership, including the addition of Ambassador Stahmer, showed the same spirit of cooperation as similar commission meetings here as well as in Berlin and Rome ever since the establishment of the system with the signing of the Tripartite Pact in September of 1940, these circles pointed out.

The circles contrasted the close harmony of Axis aims for the creation of a New World Order and the annihilation of their common foes, the United States and Britain, as seen in the commission meeting here yesterday with the vagueness of war aims and constant clashing of interests between the United States and Britain.

These latter Powers, furthermore, the circles recalled, are meeting together time and again to achieve nothing in the ultimate sense, in strong contrast with Japan, Germany, and Italy, which with a full mutual grasp of their mutual war aim; namely, the creation of a New World Order based on justice and guaranteeing eternal world peace, agree also on the measures to be taken to realize their aim.

As evidence of this, the circles pointed to the brilliant results being achieved by Axis troops on their respective fronts and the swift progress of Japan's reconstruction work in the Southern Regions on the basis of her principle of Hakko Iu.

Soviets Raid Helsinki

Domei

HELSINKI, March 22.—About 30 Soviet planes raided Helsinki twice this evening but damages were slight, the Finnish High Command announced today.

Rioting Iran Troops Cut Off Supply Route

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—The rioting of Iranian troops has further become serious and securing arms and military supplies from certain sources, these troops have strengthened their positions in the northern mountain region. From these bases, they have attacked the Soviet aid supply route and the transportation line between Teheran and Tiflis has been entirely suspended. Consequently, supplies which were formerly sent to the Soviet Union from anti-Axis nations via Tiflis and the Caucasus are now being transported from Teheran to the Caspian Sea.

ENEMY CRUSHED IN NU RIVER AREA

Many Points Taken--Chungking-Kunming Supply Line Smashed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON YUNNAN FRONT, March 22.—Completely shattering Chungking's attempt to effect a counter-offensive upon the Japanese troops in Yunnan Province and to advance on the Burma Route, picked Japanese units have dealt annihilating blow on Chungking troops stationed in the area on the right bank of the Nu River in Yunnan Provinces, according to a field dispatch.

In order to completely rout enemy troops in the region north of Tengchung situated on the right bank of the Nu River, the Japanese units recently commenced military action, the dispatch added.

After reducing Kutungchieh, Watien and Mamienkuan, enemy strongholds, the Japanese units on an undisclosed day captured Lingshuikou, a strategic point in the above area, and hoisted the Rising Sun Flag on the summit of Kaolikung mountain, the dispatch said.

By virtue of the present campaign, suddenly commenced in the region north of Tangchung, the Japanese units succeeded in inflicting severe damages on enemy transportation routes between Chungking and Kumming, it was reported.

Enemy Abuse Inhabitants

Domei

YUNNAN FRONT, March 22.—Of all the final desperate death agonies and struggles of the Chungking regime, deprived of its supply routes from America, Britain and the Soviet Union and fed only on empty promises of assistance, the most disorderly and unlawful behavior may be charged to the enemy army sta-

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Tunisia War Campaign Said Favorable to Axis

Domei

ROME, March 22.—The Axis campaign in Tunisia is progressing satisfactorily, according to a communique issued by the Italian High Command on Monday.

On Sunday, enemy forces started counter-offensives in the central and southern sectors of the Tunisian Front, and severe fighting is now in progress. The communique said that Axis bombers lost no time in attacking enemy contingents as well as their supply lines in this particular battle, and German fighters are said to have shot down five Spitfires.

Meantime, Italian bombers fiercely blasted harbor facilities at Bone and Bougie, inflicting heavy losses. Italian air-torpedo units on Sunday night sank an enemy merchantman of the 10,000-ton class and also set ablaze one other medium-sized freighter, in addition to scoring of direct hits upon two other enemy vessels.

INDIAN STUDENTS ATTACK BARRACKS AT BENARES

2 British Officers Assassinated at Calcutta

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 22.—At Benares, India, students attacked the barracks of the British troops today and as the police officers fired on the students, one of them was killed and several were injured, it is reported from New Delhi.

Simultaneously the Italian Government announced that at Calcutta, two British air officers were assassinated and the authorities have arrested 150 suspects, who are to be tried by a court martial.

Meanwhile, the four leaders of the Hure tribe, who were sentenced to death on March 19 for starting a revolt, were executed at the Hyderabad prison.

Burmese Party to Visit Here on Inspection Tour

Domei

RANGOON, March 22.—In order to introduce Japan in her true aspects to the Burmese people for the purpose of strengthening the mutual understanding and cooperation between Japan and Burma, the Dictorate-General of the Burmese Military Administration is contemplating and pushing the plans for the sending of 100 Burmese annually on an inspection tour of Japan.

The visitors will be selected from among the active and influential persons in the Burmese world of politics, economics, education, culture, religion and other fields, and also from among the progressive and promising representatives of the younger generation. Division will be made into five parties of 20 members for dispatch to Japan.

Aside from the foregoing in the field of education, 15 students between the ages of 17 to 20 years will be sent to Japan for study during this year.

Portugal to Ration Food

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—The Portuguese Government announced on March 21 that in view of the shortage of food the ticket system for foodstuff would be adopted in the near future. The ticket system will probably be applied only to the cities at first.

Meat, which is very difficult to obtain at present, will probably be the first to be brought under the ticket system. The recent disappearance of meat into the black market, in spite of the fact that large quantities are being supplied, is keeping the police authorities frantically occupied trying to bring the situation under control.

ENEMIES TRYING TO CALM SOVIET

Britain, U.S. Frantic In Bettering Relations-- Eden, Halifax Active

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—The Washington and London Government authorities still appear to be frantically attempting to adjust the Anglo-American-Soviet relations, particularly the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to a Washington dispatch reaching here, British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, who spent the week-end in New York, returned to Washington on Monday morning and immediately conferred with American Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Anglo-American-Soviet joint effort.

In view of the fact that William Strand, former British Embassy Counsellor to Moscow, who is said to be the foremost authority on Soviet affairs in the British Foreign Ministry, specially participated in this conference, important discussions are believed to have been made by the conferees on the concrete measures along with the fundamental understanding reached between Hull and Eden last week.

May Quit Atlantic Charter

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 21.—Britain seems to be frantically currying the favor of the Soviet Union with the ultimate object of destroying Germany.

While it has been generally pointed out that British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden met the American authorities to discuss the adjustment of American-Soviet relations, it has recently come to be presumed that the British envoy, now aware of the fact that the Atlantic Charter will become a barrier to the post-war territorial designs of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, is attempting to satisfy the Soviets by making the British Government withdraw from the agreement concerning Europe as set forth in the Charter.

This change of British policy already came to the surface the other day when a conflict of opinions arose between the Soviet Union and the refuge Polish regime. At that time, in the light of the principles mentioned in the Atlantic Charter, Britain had to support the stand of minor nations, whereas she, on the contrary, defended the Soviets' stand and tried to frustrate Poland. The new British policy was further clarified by an editorial of the London Times of March 10, as follows:

"One of the most serious blunders we committed in 1919 was that we gathered various minor nations under the leadership of the Anglo-French Powers and attempted to assure the safety of various countries adjoining the eastern Germany. We must not repeat the blunder of 1919. Britain and France also made a mistake in guaranteeing Poland territorial assurance because this finally led to the conclusion of the German-Soviet agreement in 1939. Accordingly, Britain, in pursuing her future European Continental policy, should see to it that the Soviet Union will not lose interest in various European affairs. We believe that Soviet interests will be fully satisfied if the territories existing between Germany and the Soviet Union are placed under the domination of a nation friendly to the Soviets. And we trust that the Soviets will persist in maintaining such conditions."

Regarding this editorial of the London Times, well-informed American quarters opine that Britain has abandoned, at least partly, the Atlantic Charter, according to a Washington dispatch available here. The same dispatch presumes that the British Government, expressing its views through such an editorial of the London Times, is plotting to arouse American public sentiment with regard to the conclusion of an international agreement which is intended to carefully consider the Soviet demand.

Normal School Opened

Domei

SAIGON, March 22.—To bolster the educational system in Cambodia, the Government-General of French Indo-China has formally announced the opening of the first normal school in Pnompenh, capital of the State of Cambodia.

The present decision reflects the new Government policy toward Cambodia where educational facilities hitherto have been comparatively neglected.

Previously, French Indo-China had one Higher College for Teachers in Hanoi, and one normal school each in Hanoi, Saigon and Yueno and none in Cambodia State where education was entrusted mostly in the hands of the priests.

Amid Atmosphere of Friendly Conviviality

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo is seen engaged with Prime Minister Ba Maw and members of his suite in animated, informal conversation during the visit made by the Burmese party on Japan's wartime leader yesterday.

Enemy in Despair As Australia Doom Seen Drawing Near

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tary strength in the Southwestern Pacific.

It is evident that the object of their conference is to strengthen the air force as has been reported already. This observation was endorsed by information reaching here on March 20, which said that the conference is centered on the dispatch of large numbers of new fighter planes and efficient pilots.

This fact eloquently shows that since they effected a strategic deployment from Guadalcanal Island, the Japanese Forces, utilizing their concentrated strength, have daily carried out intensive and effective bombing raids on Santo Espiritu Island, Port Darwin, Buna and other places and thus, further strengthened their command of the air in the Southwestern Pacific area.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Eliott Janeway, American military commentator, writes in the latest issue of the magazine, Asia, that so long as the command of the air in the Southwestern Pacific is in Japanese hands, Australia and Chungking will remain isolated.

"The Japanese Forces have secured island bases in the Southwestern Pacific area," he writes, "on the principle that the shortest distance between two points has the greatest utility. Moreover, the Japanese are strategically utilizing those island bases to the fullest extent.

Japan Rules the Air

"The Japanese Forces have gained an unshakable command of the air in the Southwestern Pacific and so long as this is the case Australia and Chungking remain isolated."

Janeway's opinion has caused a considerable repercussion in America inasmuch as the project of bombing the Japanese mainland from the unoccupied areas in China has recently gained momentum in the United States along with the formation of a second front in Europe after achieving victory in Tunisia.

To endorse Janeway's assertion, a Washington dispatch, dated March 21, stated that the strength of the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific area has not decreased at all but, instead, they have secured a very "elastic" position. This situation in favor of the Japanese, the report adds, has been proved by the daily aerial operations conducted by the Japanese Forces.

In the meantime, MacArthur's headquarters in Australia emphasized, in a statement issued recently, that the Japanese Air Force is far superior in quantity as well as in quality and stressed the necessity of increasing the strength of anti-Axis air arms in this area.

It is unquestionable that the United States will comply with Australia's demand by strengthening the air force in the Southwestern Pacific. General observations are that four aircraft carriers recently launched and another five converted from cruisers will be dispatched to this area. However, the question still remains if the United States can afford to dispatch enough efficient aircraft and skilled pilots to recapture the supremacy of the air in this area which is now firmly held by the Imperial Forces.

'Jintan' Discoverer Dies

The funeral service of the late Hiroshi Morishita, discoverer and manufacturer of the world-known medicine "Jintan," who passed away on March 20 at the age of 75 after a brief illness following a heart-attack, will be held this afternoon at Abeno Dai-Saijo, Osaka.

The deceased President of the Morishita Jintan Company is survived by his daughter, Tsugiki and grandson Yasushi.

Collegians in Chungking Starving; Have no Books; Await Dark Future

Domei

CANTON, March 22.—Literally confined in prisons without bars, the university students under the Chungking regime, unable to obtain books, confronted with the spectre of starvation at time and without the least prospects of future hopes or expectations after graduation, are leading miserable, despondent lives, according to the description of the various phases of student life under the Chungking regime by a correspondent in China of the American magazine, Readers' Digest, as reported by dispatches from Chungking.

The gloomy, hopeless aspects of the Chungking university students are described as follows:

"Sinan University had been classed as one of the best universities under the Chungking regime, but I was completely staggered by what I witnessed on my recent visit. The deplorable condition of the dormitories beggars description and the poorly fed students aimlessly wandered here and there. Under the circumstances, the rate of sickness was very high.

"One volume of book had to be read by about 20 students. The school buildings were composed of about 80 small sheds and in some of the classes the students unable to crowd inside were simply overflowing from the entrance and the windows.

"The instructors and the students had all trudged their way to Chungking and still more were pouring in from the coast districts. Both the instructors and the students seemed to have forgotten their mother tongue and were speaking in English.

"With no hopes of future employment upon graduation except for those in the technical courses, it is no wonder that the students lack even a minute particle of hope for the building up of a New China. Within their prison without bars, the students merely grumble in helpless, despairing gloom."

Enemy Crushed In Nu River Area

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tioned in Yunnan. They have become the source of fear and the target of grievances of the inhabitants with their acts of pillaging and robberies of money and commodities, coupled with the insatiable personal greed of the officers bent on filling their own pockets. The deplorable situation has been brought to light by the statement of the captives, taken in recent operations, and the assertions of the inhabitants. The following are a few specific examples of the atrocities committed.

Goaded by the fear of Japanese advance with the commencement of the present mopping-up campaign, the enemy had been mercilessly driving 60 coolies to the incessant labor of fortifying their positions for about two months. Of course, no wages were paid and at times even food was withheld. If a maltreated cooly attempted to escape he was beaten to death.

Guards were stationed at bridges and on main highways, under the pretext of being on the lookout for Japanese Forces, and all passer-bys were searched and stripped of their belongings. The inhabitants have come to dread these places.

The poor pay of the enemy officers, which amounts to only about ¥5.00 after the deduction of about ¥30.00 and other expenses from their salary of ¥40.00 is made, leaves them with no other choice other than to resort to thieving to obtain sufficient money for their existence. Also, the inhabitants are prohibited from carrying on business, while the officers of the Chungking army corner the market and sell military material at about five times the market price. Moreover, taking advantage of the scarcity of salt, the inhabitants are forced to buy it at a high price from the officers who stole it from the army.

The shortage of men in the army had been replenished by forced conscription of male inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 40, but recently fully realizing the fact that the Chungking force is impotent, more and more of the inhabitants are trying to avoid conscription by changing their abode from one district to another. The situation is such that the inhabitants try to hide all eligible males from the grasp of the army, and as conditions have become so aggravated with those already forced into the army deserting in large numbers, confiscation of the belongings of all the inhabitants from whose midst the deserter was conscripted has been adopted as a final preventive measure. However, the number of deserters is daily increasing.

Fall of Kursk Seen Imminent

(Continued from Page 1)

to rout inasmuch as the Germans in action in the Bielgorod sector are threatening to attack them from the rear.

Meanwhile, German forces have destroyed 270 Soviet tanks and are continuing their rapid advance.

Reich Starts offensive

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, March 22.—With the start of the German counter offensive on the Eastern Front, it has become strongly probable that the winter campaign there will become the spring offensive, and that the operations will be pushed without a stop.

On the southern front, the Germans have succeeded in gaining an extensive fighting line on the Donetz River upper-stream region, south of Kharkov and Bielgorod, and thus, they have established a firm foundation for future operations. In the central and northern sectors, however, Soviet resistance is very strong. Moreover, it seems to be the Soviet plan to drive a big wedge into the German position to open a way for an advance.

Although it is difficult to judge exactly where the Soviet forces are giving their utmost attention, the Vyazma and Leningrad districts seem to be making the most notable developments. These two districts are also being made the focus of attention by German military observers.

But in the Vyazma district, large German air units are being sent to the first line, and are constantly bombing Soviet supply routes. Then, in the Leningrad region, Soviet forces are desperately trying to break up the German positions surrounding the city. In these two districts fierce battles are raging.

Since the morning of March 19, the Soviet forces, in the area extending from the southeast of Leningrad to the southeast of Lake Ladoga, have been employing heavy artillery, large tank units and bombing planes, and fierce fighting is now being waged in this sector day and night.

Against such determined offensives by the Soviet forces, German volunteers are bravely holding their defense lines, and even when Soviet troops succeed in breaking through one German position, they are instantly pushed back and the opening is again closed.

In cooperation with these offensive operations by German land forces, German air units are constantly bombing the port of Murmansk and the Murmansk railway line.

Newest Action By Japan Spurs China Recovery

(Continued From Page 1)

under the police authorities of the countries concerned and the Chinese nationals were robbed of the right of residence in the legation quarters.

"On January 9, the Japanese Government in advance of other foreign Powers concerned agreed to China's recovery of the administrative right in the legation quarters.

"By the agreement which was signed today, the administrative right of the legation quarter possessed by Japan will be returned to the National Government on March 30 which marks the third anniversary of its return to Nanking.

"The legation quarter issue was completely settled so far as Britain and the United States were concerned, as the National Government immediately upon its entry into the present war declared the abrogation of the treaty concerned. With other countries, the National Government now is making negotiations and we believe that the matter will be amicably settled as in the case of Japan's return of the legation quarter.

"Through the present step taken by the Japanese Government, the national strength of China will be increased further and China will speedily recover from the brunt of the Opium War which haunted China for so many years."

Peking Hails Return

Domei

PEKING, March 22.—The signing today of an agreement for the return of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China on March 30, is being hailed by both Japanese and Chinese economic circles here who pointed out that this step will accelerate the prosecution of the current war and the rehabilitation of China.

In the Peking Legation Quarter, during pre-war days, there were a number of British economic organs such as the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Mentoukuo Coal Mining Company, the Peking Electric Light Company, A. C. Henning & Co., the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and other companies, these circles recalled.

The United States also had in the same area, economic and educational institutes such as the National City Bank of New York, the American Express Company, the Yenchiang University and the Peking Union Medical College.

By mobilizing these organs, both the United States and Britain had been carrying on ideological warfare surreptitiously, they said, adding that these Anglo-American organs, however, were completely wiped out with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Upon the return of the Peking Legation Quarter to China it will be utilized as the base for the economic rehabilitation of China. Although the administrative power of the legation quarter, which has heretofore been in the hands of the Legation Quarter Administration Committee, will shortly be returned to the National Government of China, the taxation economic and other rights will remain intact until the question of the extraterritorial rights is settled, these circles said.

It was disclosed at the same time that this, however, has nothing to do directly with the North China Development Company, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen. Their business and operation will undergo no change for the time being.

It is believed likely that henceforth they will cooperate more positively under the Sino-Japanese Agreement with a view to accelerating the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the rehabilitation of China. From this viewpoint, the return of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government is being favorably supported by Japanese and Chinese economic circles here.

CULTURE PARTY GIVEN LUNCHEON

Japanese Delegates Feted Before Trip To Nanking in Tokyo

A farewell luncheon for the Japanese cultural mission to be dispatched by the Society for International Cultural Relations to the National Cultural Conference in Nanking to be held from April 4, was given at the Greater East Asia Hall here at 12:30 p.m. yesterday, according to Domei.

The Japanese mission has been invited by the Chinese Cultural Society, which is sponsoring the conference commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

With the exception of Tadataka Ikezaki, all 11 members of the mission attended the luncheon, including Dr. Atsushi Shioya who will head the mission, Tatsuzo Tanigawa, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Yasuzumi Yamazaki, Sho Saito, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Tetsutaro Kawakami, Toyowo Oguchi, Ryozo Hiranuma, and Takeshi Sato.

Also attending the luncheon were Gensaku Adachi and Saburo Koyama, who will accompany the mission, and Shigeo Fujii, Dr. Masaru Kakei, and Sai Sugiura of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Keiichi Tamura of the Board of Information, and high officials of the Society of International Cultural Relations.

Dr. Atsushi Shioya, who was formally made leader of the mission at the luncheon, delivered a short address stressing that the aim mission was the realization of cultural unity between the Chinese and Japanese cultural leaders in the war against the United States and Britain.

Since all members will depart separately following the departure of Dr. Shioya on March 22, the cultural envoys discussed among each other means of effecting contact following their arrival in Nanking. All members of the Mission are expected to be in Nanking by March 30.

Axis Technical Body Holds Tokyo Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Ambassadorship in Tokyo by the newly-appointed German Ambassador, Dr. Stahmer, and with a view to making closer the ties among the three Axis countries, the Technical Commission held another meeting on Monday at the official residence of the Foreign Minister located at Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, with the attendance of the new German Ambassador.

Representing Japan were Chairman, Foreign Minister Tani, Foreign Office officials and Army and Naval officers concerned, while Germany and Italy were represented respectively by Ambassador Stahmer and Ambassador Indelli as well as by German and Italian military attaches.

The conferees exchanged frank opinions on various vital questions pertaining to the collaboration among the three Axis Powers for the construction of a New Order of the world whereby each nation will have its proper place in the community of nations as well as for the destruction of their common enemies, Britain and the United States.

The conference was consistently marked by friendly and sincere atmosphere and a complete accord of opinions was reached among the representatives of the three nations.

It may be noted in this connection that the foremost Axis Allies, Japan, Germany and Italy, fully alive to their common objective of creating a New Order of the world, have realized peerless cooperation in political and military activities and are forging ahead to attain their final goal, whereas America and Britain, utterly disunited with regard to their war objective as well as to their interests, have repeatedly held conferences without any tangible result attained from their desperate attempts.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ample of it can we find? Moreover, the Fuehrer has not returned alone. He has returned only when it has become possible for many of his officers and men to return home. Herein we may perceive the spirit animating the entire German Army.

The Fuehrer's commanding in person may well have saved the day for the Axis. The Soviets had staked their all in the winter campaign. Before the Red Army that came like a tidal wave, Rostov fell, and Kharkov fell. It was a dreadful crisis. Yet, in spite of its being winter, the Germans unexpectedly struck back with terrific force, thus completely turning the tide of war. In the Fuehrer's words: "The German forces have established great strategic positions that promise their ultimate victory." Such has been extent of the German rally. The Fuehrer has achieved a magnificent feat.

German Submarines

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The German Navy beween March 1 and 15 sank 500,000 tons of enemy shipping. In the attack conducted for four days in the North Atlantic beginning the next day it accomplished the greatest feat in the history of warfare against enemy commercial lanes by sinking 32 Anglo-American convoy vessels, comprising 204,000 tons, at one blow. Yet the aggregate figures for entire March are expected to surpass even these astounding ones. Only one month since Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme authority on submarine warfare, replaced Grand Admiral Erich Raeder as the supreme commander of the Reich Navy, such achievements have been seen. No wonder the United States and Britain trembled when they heard of the reshuffle in the Reich Navy.

Ever since the commencement of hostilities, the Germans have emphasized most of all the destruction of British commercial traffic by submarine warfare and have concentrated their energies on the mass-building of submarines and training of their crews. Consequently, the success of submarine warfare has mounted monthly. The results since May last year are: 924,000 tons sunk in May; 886,000 in June; 808,000 in July; 1,011,000 in September, 720,500 in October; 1,035,000 in November; 887,000 in December and 520,000 in January this year. Thus, an average of 800,000 tons per month has been maintained. Except for January, when the rough weather hampered submarine activity, the figure has steadily risen month by month.

In the face of such an appalling disaster, the United States and Britain could not restrain themselves from screaming for help and in December the British Government appointed a Submarine Warfare Committee with Churchill as chairman and the Chief of the Naval General Staff, Chief of the Air General Staff, First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander and Air Minister Archibald Sinclair as members, in order to combat the deadly menace. Taking advantage of the fact that the sinkings were comparatively few in January, Churchill boasted as if that were due to the success of the committee's activities and he even went so far as to declare that the crisis had passed. The fresh activities of the German submarines under Grand Admiral Doenitz have completely shattered Churchill's premature optimism.

A British authority on naval affairs, commenting on the February losses, has said that anti-Axis shipping is now facing the danger of being wiped out. The present situation is as serious as it was in 1917. Thus, he has given hypothetical figures for the total losses in Anglo-American shipping and bitterly criticized the lack of policy and helplessness on the part of the Government.

As a matter of fact, while German submarines had to make a detour of the North Sea to operate in the Atlantic in the last war, the Germans now have powerful bases on the coasts of Belgium and France and can freely operate in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The menace to Anglo-American shipping, therefore, is infinitely greater now that it was the last time.

Under these circumstances, Anglo-American experts are advocating the speedy building of destroyers so that one destroyer could be made to convoy three transports, instead of, as at present, one destroyer convoying 15 transports and also the increasing of the speed of ships to 23 knots.

When we contrast the imaginary anti-submarine tactics of the British and American navies with the remarkable actual increase in German submarines, we are led to wonder what will the havoc wrought to Anglo-American commercial lanes be like hereafter. It is now spring, the time most suitable for submarine warfare. Just as we look forward to the terrific counter-attack of the Germans on the Eastern Front, we watch with keen anticipation the intensified German submarine operations under Grand Admiral Doenitz against enemy convoys.

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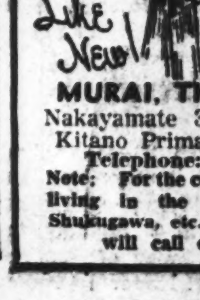

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Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,799 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

AWARDS MADE TO WAR HEROES ARE ANNOUNCED

Army Officers and Men Honored for Services in Asia War and China Affair

CIVILIANS ALSO REWARDED

606 Are Recipients of Golden Kite Decoration; 12 Given Special Citation

The War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations today jointly announced the conferment of honors to Army officers and men as well as Government officials who rendered distinguished services to the State during the War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair.

The present conferment of honors is the 5th grant of rewards for those Army men and officers who offered their lives during the War of Greater East Asia; the 40th grant of rewards for those living persons for meritorious services during the China Affair, and the 46th grant of rewards for those who sacrificed their lives during the China Affairs, according to the announcement.

606 Given Golden Kite

Orders of the Golden Kite were granted to 606 persons, of whom 12 officers and non-commissioned officers were cited for "Shukun Ko," or specially distinguished services.

Besides Japanese Army officers and men, names of army officers and government officials of Manchoukuo and Mengchiang, including Lieutenant-General Toranosuke Hashimoto and Dr. Rintaro Naoki, both of the former Government, and Chuichi Ohashi, highest adviser to the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and others also were listed among those who rendered their distinguished services or sacrificed their lives during the China Affair.

The list of the 12 dead who were honored for their specially distinguished services follows: Colonel Arisumi Kumon, Yehime Prefecture, decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and given Imperial cups; Lieutenant-Colonel Kaku Beppu, Miye Prefecture, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Captain Takeichi Nobuyoshi, Kokura City, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Special Sergeant-Major Yoshio Tsuboi, Shizuoka Prefecture, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major Chuji Inagaki, Yamamoto City, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Captain Sadanobu Nishino, Saga Prefecture, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Corporal Yoshimori Nishino, Okinawa Prefecture, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun; Sub-Lieutenant Tokeji Narita, Hokkaido, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Captain Nacomi Ichimura, Kumamoto City, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Corporal Kiyoshi Furui, Tokushima Prefecture, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun; Sub-Lieutenant Takeo Fukaya, Aichi Prefecture, the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Colonel Noboru Shiraishi, Matsuyama City, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Died Gallant Death

The late Colonel Kumon died a gallant death in an aerial battle on the northern front while on an important mission. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Beppu was engaged in a bombing raid on the central part of Singapore on the fourth night attack on Singapore on January 30 last year when he was hit and self-blasted himself.

Colonel Kumon was graduated from both the Military Academy and Military Staff College. From the two institutions he was graduated with honors. He was regarded by his friends to be a future general because of his ability. He was an expert in fencing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beppu before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had a brilliant record in the air in China and bombed many

(Continued on Page 2)

Remarkable Results Attained in Battle By Nanking Forces

Domei

NANKING, March 21.—In the period from February 12 to March 15, a total of 10,000 enemy dead were found abandoned on the various fields of battle, while an additional 31,800 surrendered or were taken prisoner by the forces of the National Government of China in the course of their spring operations, it was revealed here today. War trophies taken by the National Government forces during the same period include 186 cannon of various types, 503 heavy machine guns, 12,690 rifles, 401,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, 827 war horses and a large quantity of other war materials including communications equipment and clothing, it was further disclosed.

CHIANG'S 89TH ARMY DEALT HEAVY BLOW

Imperial Forces Gain Brilliant Results in Sweeping Spring Offensive

The brilliant results gained by the Imperial Forces in the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone, the Sixth War Zone and the Ninth War Zone during the past month since the commencement of the spring offensive campaign in the middle of February, were disclosed by a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Monday.

The 89th Army, composed of three divisions and a brigade, and a portion of the new Fourth Army, both in the North Kiangsu sector, were demolished, while in the Sixth War Zone, five divisions of the enemy raiding forces and the troops under Wang Ching-tsai, aggregating 12 divisions in all, were annihilated, Wang Ching-tsai being taken prisoner.

Furthermore, a portion of the newly organized Third Army was smashed in the Nanchang sector of the Ninth War Zone.

Although no large-scale tank warfare was carried out during the past month, the fact that the Chungking forces were filled with over-confidence by their own propaganda which outlandishly belittled the fighting powers of the Imperial Forces contributed in some measure to these spectacular results.

However, it may be ultimately said that the basic cause of the victories lies in the fact that the Japanese war strategy was carried out in absolute secrecy and with clock-like precision, which took the enemy by surprise.

Wang Ching-tsai had boasted that his troops would "fight to the last man," and that his forces were composed of "unretreating regiments"—a boast which was proved correct in a sense by the annihilative encirclement tactics of the Imperial troops which afforded no openings for retreat or escape.

The outstanding feature of the spring campaign is the cooperation of the Nanking forces with the Imperial Forces in the operations against the Chungking Fourth Army.

The majority of the operations in the spring campaign were staged in fertile and rich agricultural districts where the inhabitants had been suffering under exploitation by the Chungking forces. Through the triumphs of the Imperial Forces, the exploiters were smashed and the jubilant inhabitants have returned to their fields.

The conspicuous increase in the number of enemy troops surrendering voluntarily and those who have pledged their allegiance to the Nanking cause, clearly indicates that there are many who are serving the Chungking regime under compulsion, and also distinctly reveals the fact that Chungking's resistance is bound to crumble.

OKUMURA MADE SECRETARY

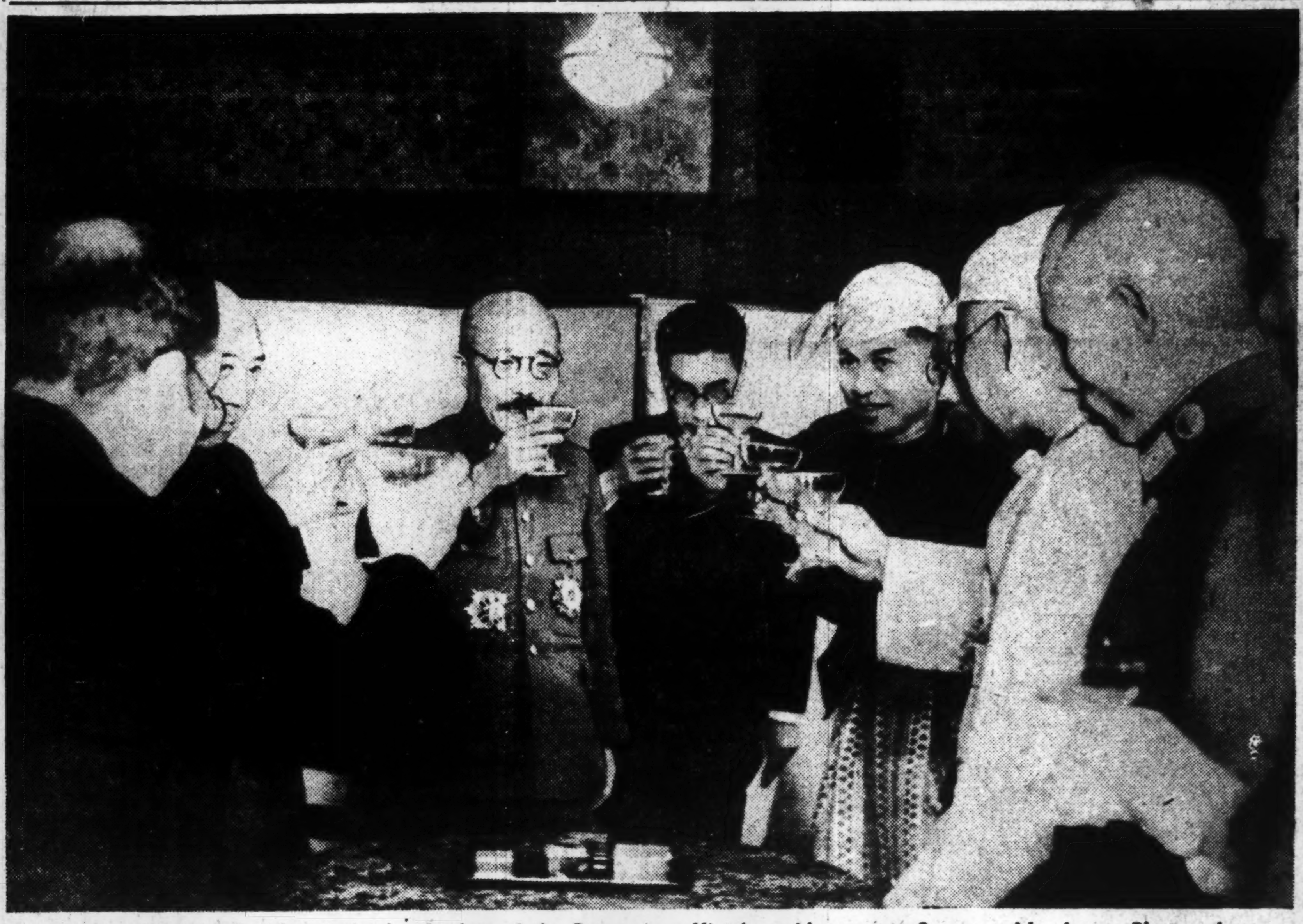
Appointed to Post in Japanese Embassy in China

The Foreign Office Monday announced the appointment of Katsuzo Okumura, former First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, as First Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in China.

Mr. Okumura will be stationed in Shanghai, the announcement added.

Simultaneously, the Foreign Office announced the appointment of Takeo Nakamura, Masayuki Hashizume and Shiro Onuki as Vice-Consuls to be assigned to Shanghai, Nanking and Chefoo, respectively.

Make Call On Prime Minister



Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders of the Burmese Government now visiting Tokyo made their call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. Monday. Photo shows General Tojo and his distinguished visitors drinking a toast.

MATSUI EMPHASIZES CHUNGKING'S DEFEAT

Declares Chiang, Anglo-American Forces in China Must Be Totally Crushed

Domei

NANKING, March 21.—"In order to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia successfully the Chungking regime and the Anglo-American forces in China must be crushed at all costs," Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, declared today in a press interview at his official residence.

Lieutenant-General Matsui said, "the task before the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China is increasing in its importance both in the fields of strategy and construction.

"I will try my best to fulfill my duties in accord with the wishes and instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

"The relations between China and Japan," Lieutenant-General Matsui said, have been getting closer and closer since the recent visit to China of Premier General Tojo, especially as the visit was made so close to the most memorable day of the return of China's capital to Nanking. Moreover, the Japanese Army and China's Army are acting in concert. At this juncture, in order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end, it is absolutely necessary for us to concentrate our whole energy on crushing both the Chungking regime and the Anglo-American forces on the China continent."

He added, "Fortunately, I have many friends in China in Government, military and civilian circles, and with their support I hope to be able to fulfill my duties to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Meanwhile, in view of the career of Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui and his deep knowledge of China, his appointment as the Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Army in China is being hailed by all circles here. Well informed quarters believe that his appointment to the present post should go long way toward further cementing Sino-Japanese collaboration and also toward crushing the Chungking regime.

CHINESE STUDENTS ARRIVE

The fourth group of exchange students from South China, including Lu Pi-yen, aged 28, and five other Chinese students selected from a large number of applicants by the Japan-China Cultural Association arrived in Japan Monday. The group is led by Taisaku Hirano, secretary of the Kwangtung Province Office of the Association.

Congresswoman Raps Roosevelt For Provoking Japanese to War

Miss Rankin, Only Member of Congress Who Opposed Fighting Japan, Has Statement Inserted in Congressional Record Denouncing President

Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the only member of the American Congress who voted against war with Japan, demanded in December last year a full story of the Atlantic conference between President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. At the same time she had inserted in the Congressional record her statement which denounced President Roosevelt for his war-provoking economic sanctions against Japan, it is revealed in information reaching here.

The synopsis of her statement which the House of Representatives gave consent to insert in the Congressional record follows:

"First, three years before Pearl Harbor, Britain's imperialists had figured out just how to bring the United States once more to their aid by getting this country embroiled with Japan. The United States' request of September 3, 1941 that Japan should accept the principle of non-disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific was equivalent to asking Japan to guarantee inviolateness of the White Oriental Empire of which the British Empire comprised 90 per cent in both area and population. Immediately after the Atlantic conference, the machinery of economic sanctions was getting underway. Did the President realize that economic sanctions mean war at the time he adopted Churchill's suggestion to impose them as a punitive alternative for his ultimatum to Japan?

"Second, the President imposed self-acknowledged war-provoking economic sanctions against Japan. Though the Pearl Harbor attack was astounding to the American public as a whole, if it was secretly anticipated and even played for why did the President permit our forces at Pearl Harbor to be taken by surprise?

"Third, according to an investigating commission, alert warnings had been frequently sent to Army and Navy commanders in the Pacific before the attack took place. Do not these very warnings indicate in themselves that the Pearl Harbor attack came as no surprise whatever to the President?

"Fourth, the American people are willing to struggle for the four freedoms, but we realize that we must retain them at home if we are going to give them to others."

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, March 23, 1943.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Hitler's Speech and Axis War Power

NIPPON SANGYO—After a long absence, Reichsfuehrer Hitler returned to the German capital on Sunday and at the ceremonies held for the war dead, made a speech, according to a Berlin report on Sunday. For more than 100 days, since his last speech made in Munich on November 8 last year, the general public knew almost nothing other than that the Fuehrer was at his headquarters at the front. And the fact that he suddenly returned to Berlin on Sunday and attended the ceremonies at the Zeughaus held for the war dead, and addressed the people of Germany, is of great significance not only to the German people but, considering the present war situation throughout the world, to everyone.

The following three points can be considered most important in the Fuehrer's return and his speech: The first is that the anti-Axis propaganda woven around Hitler has been wiped out. The second is that the situation on the Eastern Front is such that the Fuehrer can afford to be away. The third is that the announcement revealing that the war dead in this great war number 542,000 makes us see that Germany has much to spare in manpower. This shows fully that, together with the invincible position of Japan in East Asia, the power of the Axis camp, binding Asia and Europe, is overwhelming the anti-Axis camp.

It was only natural that since a German crisis was reported in the Soviet winter campaign Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, who was directly responsible for the conduct of war, should have remained at the front. Consequently the Fuehrer did not attend the celebrations in commemoration of the National Socialist rise to power or the important ceremonies in commemoration of the formation of the party. The anti-Axis Powers circulated malignant propaganda as if something had happened to the Fuehrer that he did not appear at these rallies. Now, the Anglo-American conspiracy to disturb the Axis camp by such fabrica-

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL ASSERTS FIGHT STILL AHEAD

Declares Japan Ultimate Foe But Numerous Difficulties Yet to Be Overcome

Speaking over the radio on Sunday night, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that it was the ultimate aim of Britain to concentrate its forces against Japan, but admitted at the same time that there were many serious difficulties which had to be overcome before this could be done, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Stockholm dated March 21.

Breaking a silence maintained since November last year, Churchill in a 45-minute address said that it was foolish to forget that the war against Germany and Italy had not yet reached its climax. Submarine warfare is now at its height and the war with Japan has only reached the first stage, he warned.

Churchill admitted that Japan was the biggest problem before Britain. It is impossible, he lamented, to dispatch armies thousands of miles to fight Japan and to keep up the supply of munitions and provisions while the Axis submarines are as active as they are in the Atlantic area.

Nevertheless, Churchill boasted, it is the ultimate aim of Britain to free Australia and New Zealand from the armed menace of Japan so that the fears of these two countries may be allayed.

He failed to indicate any solution of the world problems likely to arise after the war and his speech was a mere combination of vain boasts and empty promises.

A Lisbon dispatch to Domei says that in the same radio speech Churchill disclosed the utter helplessness of the anti-Axis camp against the Italo-German submarine warfare on the commercial lanes of the British. In the first place, he said, the production of foodstuffs must be considerably increased if the needs of the British people are to be met. Next he indicated grave fears as to the population decrease in Britain and said that when he considered the future 30 to 50 years hence he could not but be depressed by the lowered rate of birth. In order that Britain may survive and maintain its own position against outside pressure every means must be taken to encourage the British to have larger families, he said.

Meanwhile, a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Canton dated March 21 says that, according to a London broadcast, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Robert Hudson on March 20 warned British farmers of a food crisis confronting Britain. "We must," he said, "exert our utmost to produce more

(Continued on Page 2)

Military Officers Arrive From China To Study in Tokyo

A group of nine infantry officers attached to the Army of the National Government of China led by Lieutenant-General Chu Yang-pa arrived here Monday afternoon from Nanking. Other members of the party include three colonels, two lieutenant-colonels and three majors, who have been dispatched by the Ministry of War of the Nanking Government to study at the Tokyo Infantry School. The Chinese officers will receive a four-month's training in the Tokyo Infantry School, it is understood.

CHU SEES PROGRESS UNDER NEW ACCORD

Confers With Envoys of Italy, Spain, Denmark and Others At Shanghai

Domei

NANKING, March 22.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, predicted that the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China by Italy and other Powers will see marked progress in the near future.

The Foreign Minister returned here yesterday from Shanghai where he conferred with the diplomatic representatives of Italy, Spain, Denmark and other Powers concerned regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China.

Dr. Chu stated that although nothing concrete has yet been arranged, the diplomatic representatives of these countries in their conversations with him showed sincerity and willingness to realize the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China as speedily as possible.

Back to Normalcy

"Following the formal recognition of the National Government on the part of Germany and Italy last year," Dr. Chu said, "European nations have followed suit, thereby bringing the diplomatic relations between them and China back to normalcy. They have already sent their diplomatic representatives to China, thus endeavoring to cement further the friendly relations existing between them and China.

China, on the other hand, Dr. Chu pointed out, entered the current war on the side of Japan to fight a common war, and at the same time joined the Axis Powers in reaching a common goal.

"This led further" the Foreign Minister said, "to the announcements by various Powers of abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China. Accordingly, on the occasion of my recent visit to Shanghai I conferred with the diplomatic representatives of these countries, and I was very pleased to see that they all showed their sincerity to expedite the realization of it as speedily as possible. In fact, I was successful in conducting amicable negotiations on the general principle.

"With the wholesale support of Japan, I feel confident that the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China will see marked progress in the near furture."

Chu Expresses Gratitude

Domei

NANKING, March 22.—Responding to the address delivered by Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu at the ceremony of signing of the agreement for the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter today, Dr. Chu Min-yi, China's Foreign Minister, expressed deep appreciation on behalf of his Government and the entire Chinese people for Japan's extension of all-out aid to China.

At the same time Foreign Minister Dr. Chu further reaffirmed China's unshakable resolve to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia and to construct the Co-Prosperity Sphere hand in hand with Japan.

Dr. Chu said, "In the wake of the signing of the agreement for details concerning the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions on March 14, an agreement for the enforcement of the return of the Legation Quarter to China was again signed today between the two countries to be put into effect on March 30, the most memorable day of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

"These events more than eloquent-

(Continued on Page 2)

BA MAW, OTHERS RECEIVE GRANT OF HIGH HONORS

Burmese Prime Minister Given First Class Order of Rising Sun With Grand Cordon

PARTY CALLS ON PREMIER

Maung Mya, Thein Maung, Major-General Aung San Also Recipients of Decorations

In recognition of their wholehearted cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army in the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor on Monday graciously granted high decorations to Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and three other members of the party now visiting Japan. Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, visited the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 11:30 a.m. on the same day and handed the decorations to the distinguished visitors.

Prime Minister Ba Maw was presented with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon. Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya and Minister of Finance Thein Maung each was presented with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army, was presented with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Middle Cordon.

At 2 p.m. the same day, the distinguished visitors from Burma, Prime Minister Ba Maw, Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya, Minister of Finance Thein Maung and Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army Major-General Aung San called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

Prime Minister Ba Maw and the three other visitors exchanged greetings with Prime Minister Tojo and expressed their profound thanks to Prime Minister Tojo for his declaration concerning the promise to recognize the independence of Burma within this year. After talking about various topics in a very friendly atmosphere, the visitors from Burma left the official residence at 3:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Ba Maw and party are scheduled to visit the Imperial Palace this morning and to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. Later, leaving their residence, the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, at 1:20 p.m. they will call on the Foreign Minister at his official residence and then proceed to the Navy Ministry to see the Navy Minister and Chief of the Naval General Staff, after which they will visit the War Ministry to see the War Minister and Chief of the Army General Staff. They will then call on the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at his official residence.

On their return to the Greater East Asia Guest Hall they will issue a statement at 4:30 p.m. Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other members of the party will attend a dinner party to be held in their honor at the Prime Minister's official residence by Prime Minister Tojo. At the function Prime Minister Tojo will make a greeting to which Prime Minister Ba Maw will respond.

FRENCH OFFICIALS DONATE ¥300 TO RED CROSS ORGAN

Sum Presented to Japanese Society in Appreciation of Support at F.I.C. Sample Fair

Domei

SAIGON, March 20.—In appreciation of the wholehearted support of the Japanese during the Saigon Sample Fair which was held here for a period of two months from December 20 last year, the French fair officials donated a sum of ¥300 to the Japanese Red Cross Society, it was revealed.

The monetary donation was entrusted to the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office today.

The exhibition attracted 2,000,000 visitors and was brought to a successful close on February 21.

U.S. Transport Sunk

The American transport, City of Flint, was sunk in the Atlantic during the latter part of January, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Sunday, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires reporting a telegram from Washington.

ARMY AIRMEN DOWN 13 PLANES IN 2 DAYS

Destroy Enemy Formation Over Maungdaw After Crossing Arakan Range

By A War Correspondent Attached To The Army

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, March 21.—Penetrating deep into enemy territory across the Arakan Range, Imperial Army Air Forces shot down 13 enemy planes within two days.

Detailed to raid a certain enemy base, an Army Air Squadron took off from its base on March 14. When a formation from the squadron had crossed the Arakan Range and reached the skies above Maungdaw on the Burma-India border, three Blenheim bombers and 10 Hurricane fighters were sighted through a rift in the clouds.

The Japanese formation immediately attacked from above the rear of the enemy fighter formation. With the first concentrated burst of machine-gun fire from our formation, fire broke out from the engine of one of the enemy fighters. Trailing a long line of smoke it fell into the jungle southwest of Maungdaw.

Aware too late of the existence of the Imperial planes, the enemy formation frantically tried to get away from our concentrated fire. The Japanese formation's severe firing, however, shot down three more enemy Hurricanes before the formation managed to get away.

In the meantime, a Japanese fighter piloted by Sergeant Yoshinaga Watanabe from Kumamoto Prefecture discovered three Blenheim bombers while covering the Imperial formation from a high altitude. The sergeant's plane, taking advantage of its superior speed, gave hot chase to the enemy unit and attacked one of the twin-motored enemy bombers from an extremely close range.

The enemy craft with its motor pierced by the sergeant's machine-gun bullets fell, spouting black smoke which instantly turned into a raging fire.

In utter confusion, the remaining planes scattered one taking shelter in the gathering clouds and the other skimming over the jungle in a desperate attempt to escape.

Following up its initial advantage the Imperial formation invaded deep into enemy territory and accomplished important scouting duties with all of its planes unscathed.

The next day, the Imperial squadron again headed toward enemy territory flying through the dense mist over the Arakan Range. While soaring over the Burma-India borderland at an elevation of 5,000 meters, four enemy Hurricanes were sighted.

Zooming up at a steep angle, the Imperial planes in fighting formation poured machine-gun fire into the enemy planes. The combat was conducted at such a close range that the Japanese pilots could make out the enemy planes' fuselages and wings being pierced by their bullets. The enemy formation took to its heels, with the Imperial planes pursuing at close range.

At this instant, the Japanese pilots spotted a powerful enemy squadron composed of 12 Blenheims escorted by six Hurricane fighters.

Seeing its advance units being routed by the Imperial planes, the enemy main force, apparently lost its nerve and in utter disorder tried to escape before our fighters could get to it.

The Imperial planes' superior speed told again in this instance, and each plane chose its antagonist. Before the enemy pilots could tell what was happening, their planes had received fatal hits. A Hurricane fighter burst into flames, and it went into a helpless tailspin. Another had its wing shot off and swerved crazily.

Losing seven Hurricanes and one Blenheim, the enemy squadron was completely routed, leaving the control of the air to the Imperial planes, none of which were even damaged.

GLIDER FLIERS TO TRAIN

To Attend Special Course for Capable Leadership

Prior to the construction of the Kawasaki glider airfield whose plans for construction were previously adopted by the city, a special training course to prepare for capable leaders will be instituted from April 1, for 13 consecutive days at Hakone Sengokuhara.

The course will be attended by the heads of various schools and youth corps, in addition to 20 youth trainees. Upon completion of the course, according to the Asahi, they will be granted a third-class glider flier's license.

Correction

In "A Candid Letter to Mr. Churchill" published in Monday morning's issue of Nippon Times, "unshapable" in the fourth line, third column, should read "unshakable," and "our" in the 28th line from the bottom, third column, should read "your."

ANDAMANS ARE REBORN

Islands of Prisoners and Malaria in One Year Have Become Member of Co-Prosperity Sphere; Today Is Anniversary of Japanese Occupation

The thoughts of the people of Japan will turn today to the Andamans, a small group of islands in the midst of the Indian Ocean, says a Domei dispatch from a certain base in the south.

It was at 6 a.m. on March 23 last year that the Andamans were brought completely under Japanese control.

In the Indian dialect the name of the islands reads black water. They are inhospitable, as the Indian name they boar suggests. While the British were in control over the islands, they used to send violent criminals there. A large number of Indian patriots, getting into trouble with authority, were sent to the islands and left to perish.

Tremendous beyond imagination was the ovation the Imperial Forces received from the native inhabitants of the islands when they came to them after they had reduced Malaya, Sumatra, and Java in turn.

Hope Comes to Inhabitants

The arrival of the Japanese on the islands was to the inhabitants of the cheerless islands a precursor of the advent of an era of endless hope in their history. At the sight of the Japanese, the islanders, young and old, danced for joy. Their imagination pictured the Japanese as soldiers who had been sent by God to restore them and their islands.

The past year of the islands has been a year of construction, the native inhabitants cooperating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of the islands. There is a steady increase in the output of materials, a fact that signifies much. There is no doubt of the determination which has been made by the islanders to have Japan guide their destinies.

A system for the civil administration of the islands was inaugurated on February 12 of this year. It has since developed, and today it is the hope of the islanders, who have determined to have anything more to do with Britain and the British.

Arrangements have been completed for the observance of the first anniversary of the occupation of the islands by the Imperial Forces on a really great scale.

At 5 a.m. on the anniversary day the Imperial Units holding the islands will stage maneuvers. The problem to be worked out by them is how best to defend the islands.

Festivities Slated

The Andaman Shrine will be the center of civic activity. A number of programs for the celebration of the occasion will be given in the shrine grounds.

The day's events will be topped by a great gathering together of the leaders of the Imperial Units holding the islands and representative islanders.

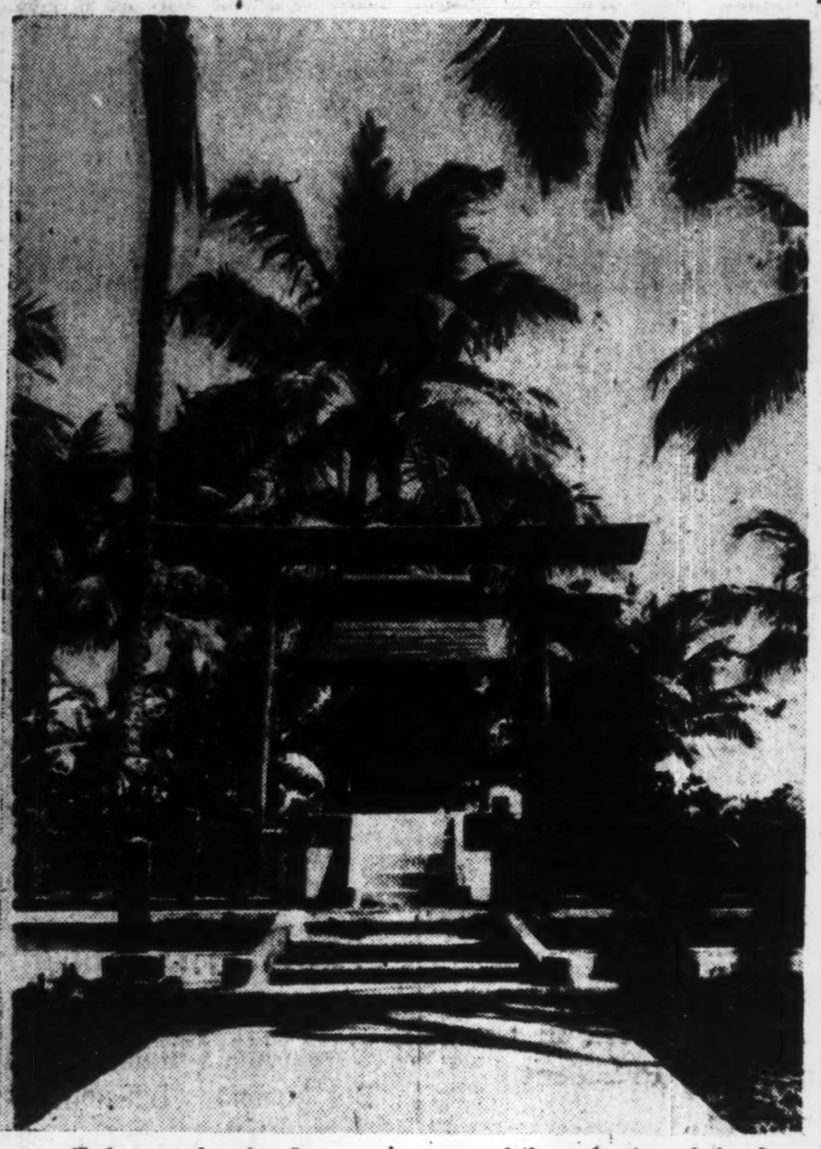
It will be recalled that the Imperial Forces decided to occupy the islands after some of the remnants of the defeated Indian and Australian forces had gone there and got busy preparing counter-offensive action against Japan.

Before dawn on March 23, last year a group of convoys were seen approaching the islands. They were the ships bearing sailors and troops who were under orders to occupy the islands.

The convoys entered Port Pleana Bay. The men were waiting for orders to land. Then there was a terrific explosion on the shore. The enemy had blasted a wireless station before he fled.

The sailors were the first to land. They went ashore on the main island. They were met by a group of 300 policemen on patrol duty, who played their machine guns against the Japanese. The enemy was quickly silenced. Next moment the policemen yielded.

On the other hand Army units landed simultaneously on Baipa island and on the southern part of the main island. They dashed into the prison to rescue five Japanese and Indian independence patriots, but they had been taken away by the British when the British retreated and only 300 convicts imprisoned for heavy crimes were there. Because it was held that those convicted under the British law were not regarded as criminals under Japanese rule, all the prisoners were released and 23 Britons were arrested and placed in prison in their stead. The inhabitants, whether Indian or Burmese, welcomed the Imperial Forces with demonstrations of happiness and many waved the Rising Sun flag in celebration of the day they were freed from the British yoke.



Today marks the first anniversary of the reduction of the Andaman islands by the Imperial Forces. The Andaman Shrine, pictured above, built by the Imperial Forces will be the center of festivities.

An Indian physician named Ramanand approached the Imperial Forces and informed them that he had severed the fuse to the dynamite intended to blast the lumber mill, and asked that the dynamite be taken out. He had watched the British placing the explosive charges and during the night had secretly severed the underground wire and had saved the lumber mill, the life of the inhabitants.

A pro-Japanese Indian Nawabari brought to the Imperial Forces various articles left in his care by the Japanese photographer Konishi before he was taken by the British. Thus it was made known how it was at the time the Japanese were arrested.

By noon the streets became completely peaceful, and the Rising Sun banner, replacing the British flag, waved atop the commander's headquarters.

On the next day, an inhabitants' order maintenance society was organized, and ten days later the Indian Independence League started to function with Dr. Dewansin, a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, at its head. More than 2,000 Indians on that day pledged support for their native land's independence. The lumber mill, match factory, power plant, ice factory and shipyard were quickly restored to service, with parts damaged by the enemy repaired. A self-sufficiency plan concerning coconuts, rice, vegetables, salt, sugar and other goods progressed steadily and dugout fishing boats flying the Navy's fishing boat flag began to operate far off shore.

Malaria Wiped Out

A detachment of the Imperial Forces forming a unit to destroy malaria worked night and day, cutting down jungles, spraying oil, and cleaning out ditches. Within three months after landing, the malignant malaria which used to overrun the island was completely wiped out and the death rate reached a point near zero. Numerous of the officers and men had been afflicted with malaria immediately after landing. The chief surgeon had worked with tremendous vigor, forgetting food and sleep, and had discovered a special injection method to overcome the disease. The Andaman malaria, hitherto considered fatal, was thus completely conquered by our formidable field medical forces.

Now, there is no more malaria. Self-sufficiency in food has become possible. And the special type of lumber produced locally is produced in daily increasing quantities. The civilian administration has begun to roll; facilities for the people's welfare and health have been opened. The prisoners now freed hold a warm feeling toward the Imperial Forces. The aboriginal Andamanese, considered cannibals under British rule, now occasionally come to town to trade boars or deer they have killed, and saying, "Nippon Banzai," ask for cigarettes.

The Andamans, the prisoners' isle, the island of malaria, has in one year become the Andamans, the co-prosperity island, and the sound of construction reverberates powerfully.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tions has been completely shattered.

Moreover, an impartial survey shows that at the very moment when the chief theater of the European War is regarded as being located on the Eastern Front, the return of the Fuehrer to Germany proves not only that the German crisis on the Eastern Front is already past but also that plans for a new offensive have already been formulated to the Fuehrer's satisfaction. The passage in the Fuehrer's speech: "My return has been made all the more easier by that fact that many gallant officers and men of the German army can, like me, see their families again," shows the extent of the Fuehrer's sense of responsibility and suggests the extent of the German preparations on the front.

The Germans killed in the four years of the first European War numbered 2,456,897, on the German and Austro-Hungarian fronts combined, but the number killed in the current European War is only 542,000, even if allowing for the difference in duration of about one year, that is, only a little more than one-fifth. The German population the last time was only 67,200,000, while now it is 82,750,000. This shows how adamant and unshakable are the human resources of the Reich—a fact of primary importance in war.

The return of the Fuehrer and the new phase of the war indicated by his speech, therefore, are eloquent testimony that general supremacy on the European War still is in the hands of the Germans and their allies and the most desperate lies of the anti-Axis Powers are destined to be torn to shreds.

Churchill Asserts Fight Still Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

foodstuffs, for British shipping and transportation are now facing an unprecedented crisis. If all supplies of wheat from overseas should be cut off, we may have to use rye as a substitute for wheat. But bread here now is being baked only out of wheat."

French Students to Work

PARIS.—French students will also have to do compulsory labor like anyone else, according to the French Minister of National Education, Abel Bonnard. He stressed at a press conference that the students belonged to the French community same as workers and peasants.

Awards Made To War Heroes Are Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

Chiang Kai-shek-aiding routes. His father is Captain Tomojiro Beppu, retired, of the Imperial Navy, who took part in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War. He is 72 years old and is head of Kurima village in Miye Prefecture. Two brothers of the late Lieutenant-Colonel also are Army officers.

Parents Grateful

The parents of the late Captain Ichimura, who sacrificed his life while engage in reconnaissance on the foremost firing line at the time of the general attack on Singapore, still live in Kumamoto City. They are grateful for the great honors bestowed on their son.

Sub-Lieutenant Narita lost his life in the aerial combat of Mingaradon. He rendered brilliant services in the Nomonhan incident. His widow expressed great joy when notified of the honor conferment announced one year after the death of her husband.

ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN LIKELY TO TAKE STEP

Early Decision by Friendly Powers Seen by Observers In Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 22.—With the initiative taken by Japan today in the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China, Italy, France and Spain who are the three remaining signatories of the Boxer Indemnity Protocol and who still retain administrative rights over the Legation Quarter will shortly follow Japan's action, in the opinion of observers here. These Powers have already expressed their approval of the ethical diplomacy of Japan to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China the observers said.

Until these countries sign an agreement on details concerning the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter, administration of the area will be run as heretofore, observers opined.

As soon as these countries decide upon details for the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter, all the public facilities, including roads, bridges, sewers, trees, as well as the administrative rights over the area will be transferred to the Special Peking Municipality, observers said.

Justice to China

Moreover, after a period of over 40 years since the Dover Uprising, the sad history of China where the residential rights of the Chinese people have been denied to them on their own soil, and the rights of the Powers concerned to protect within the Legation Quarter their nationals who committed crimes outside the Legation area will be done away with, observers said.

The Peking Legation Quarter was first established according to the provisions of Article 7 of the Boxer Protocol, signed on September 7, 1900 between China on the one hand, and 11 Powers—Japan, Germany, Austria, Belgium, America, France, England, Italy, Holland, Russia and Spain—on the other.

The Article stipulated that the Legation Quarter should be under the joint administrative authority.

In defining matters of land ownership, and various administrative regulations in the area, the Peking Legation Quarter Regulations were promulgated twice in 1914 and 1915, in supplementing the said provisions.

The area extending 1,200 meters from east to west, and 650 meters from north to south, covering the walled-in area of approximately 200 acres was placed under the jurisdiction of the legation police, its administrative authority being entrusted to the Administrative Commission.

Chinese were prohibited to reside within the area, where guards were always stationed. Leaving a 200-meter vacant space toward three directions east, west, and north outside the loopholed high wall, the entire area presented the appearance of a fortified zone.

Composed of Five

The Administrative Commission, being the highest administrative organ, was composed of three officials representing, embassies and legations and two civilians representing residents of the signatory countries. The Commission exercised administrative rights under the supervision of the diplomatic corps.

Subsequent international events reduced the number of the signatory Powers. For instance, Germany and Austria lost their rights as the result of the last World War, and the Soviet Russia in 1924 through the Soviet-Chinese Agreement relinquished its rights, withdrawing even her guards in 1928.

Enemy Envoys Quit

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the remaining eight countries had been exercising administrative rights over the Legation Quarter. With the outbreak of the hostilities, the anti-Axis countries, the United States, England, Holland and Belgium, closed up their embassies and withdrew from the quarter.

Exclusive of the embassy and legation staff, and garrisons, the residents in the quarter of the signatory Powers as of December 31, 1942, comprised 700 Japanese, 149 Germans, 57 French, 51 American, 45 Soviets, 17 Italians, 16 Britishers, and three Spaniards, in addition to over 1,850 Chinese employes.

The Administrative Commission since the outbreak of the current war has been composed of Axis nationals under the chairmanship of Naokichi Kitazawa, the Japanese Consul-General.

Following Japan's example, Italy and France have already announced the retrocession of the concessions and leased territories, and Spain, which has already officially recognized the Nanking Government, is expected to follow suit.

After the elapse of 40 odd years, the term of the legation quarter in Peking will soon be found only in pages of Chinese history.

Chu Sees Progress Under New Accord

(Continued From Page 1)

ly testify to the burning enthusiasm of your country to aid the National Government of China, which not only gives great pleasure to me but is also deeply appreciated by the entire nation."

Pointing out that the agreements for the details concerning the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions and for the enforcement of the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter are based upon the Sino-Japanese Agreement concluded on January 9 regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions, Foreign Minister Dr. Chu stated that the immutable policy of Japan to enable China to regain its complete sovereignty and territorial integrity is motivated by Japan's sincere desire to bring prosperity and welfare to China.

"The fact," Dr. Chu continued, "that Japan has concluded these agreements within the short span of two months and are translating them into action is indicative of Japan's sincerity to keep all its promises, which is certainly a source of great pleasure for my country."

"My country had been long desiring to recover the administrative rights over the Legation Quarter, but had not been able to realize it on account of international complications.

"But now, insofar as your country is concerned we have been able to dissolve this most unnatural state of affairs, and I feel sure that the other powers concerned will also show their goodwill toward us by following the example set by Japan. In fact, the National Government of China is now conducting negotiations with the other powers concerned, and I feel confident that as the agreement just concluded is a just one, the other powers concerned will also restore their rights in the Legation Quarter to China on the same terms and conditions as in the present agreement," Dr. Chu said.

Shigemitsu Felicitates

Domei

NANKING, March 22.—In his address on the occasion of the signing of the agreement for the enforcement of the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government, Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu expressed today his expectation that other Powers concerned would act in equal pace with Japan.

Following is the gist of his address:

"An agreement regarding details of the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions was formally signed on March 14 and the retrocession is to be carried out on March 30.

"Close upon the heels of the aforementioned arrangement, it is a matter for great congratulation that an agreement concerning the details of the enforcement of the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter has been signed today, and insofar as Japan is concerned it has agreed to transfer the administrative rights of the Legation Quarter on March 30 to the National Government.

"It is, indeed, a great pleasure to me to see that all the promises made by Japan are thus being fulfilled in accordance with the fixed policy of Japan toward China.

"Insofar as the Peking Legation Quarter is concerned there are still several other Powers concerned with it, and I am given to understand that China is conducting the necessary negotiations with them on the matter. I feel confident that these Powers will also act in line with Japan, so that the retrocession of the administrative rights over the Legation Quarter to China may be realized as speedily as possible.

"In conclusion let me pray that the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions in China, an agreement for which was signed recently, and the present agreement for the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter will contribute greatly toward the future prosperity of China."

Agreement Is Signed

Domei

NANKING, March 22.—An agreement concerning the details for carrying out the retrocession of the Japanese Legation quarter in Peking and attached terms was formally signed between Japan and China at 11 a.m. today, it was officially announced by the National Government.

The ceremony for signing the documents took place at the Ningyuan Hall of the Foreign Office of the National Government with Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu representing Japan and Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi representing China, the announcement added.

Responding to the congratulations expressed by Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi expressed his deep appreciation for the goodwill shown by Japan, following the signing of the historic documents, it was revealed.

The signing of these important documents between Japan and China will not only bolster the prestige of China and her international position but will also expedite the diplomatic negotiations now being carried on concerning the retrocession of international settlements in China between the National Government and the powers concerned, observers here stated.

These documents were signed by virtue of Article 5 of the Sino-Japanese Agreement concluded on January 9 between Japan and China, the day of China's entry into the current World War, for the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China, the same quarters disclosed.

By virtue of these documents, China has not only recovered her administrative rights over the Japanese Legation quarter but will also receive, without compensation, all the facilities constructed therein, these observers pointed out.

This event will not only perfect the sovereignty of China but will also strengthen the national power of China, observers said, adding that the fact that Japan took the lead in taking this step, soon after the establishment of the recent working arrangement for the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions to China, is an eloquent manifestation of the immutable policy of Japan to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. At the same time it shows Japan's sincerity and enthusiasm in aiding China, the observers said.

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PLANTING OF TREES STRESSED IN CHINA

Minister Mei Sze-ping Urges Afforestation Movement Among People

The promotion of afforestation movement among the people of China and the protection of forests, as well as the simultaneous development of wastelands with afforestation activities were stressed by China's Minister of Industry Mei Sze-ping in a special article in observance of National Arbor Day March 12, the anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death. His article on the progress during the past year on the afforestation movement of the National Government follows:

"During the tree-planting ceremonies held on March 12, 1942, the death anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, I had the occasion to bring out a few practical problems in connection with the afforestation movement, and with the passage of one year, my thoughts again go back to these important issues, namely, the promotion of afforestation movements among the people, the protection of forests and the simultaneous application of afforestation and wasteland development measures.

"Unless these problems are solved, our annual tree planting ceremonies will remain an empty gesture and the results we seek to achieve will remain unrealized.

Measures Taken

"As Minister of Industry, it has fallen upon me to attend to this important phase of promoting afforestation. Since the problems mentioned above were brought up, steps have been taken for their practical solution, though the progress made must necessarily be gradual in character. I take this opportunity, therefore, to report briefly on the achievements made during the past year.

"In the work of promoting the afforestation movement among the public, the first necessity is the supply of saplings. For this reason, the Ministry of Industry has already established seven nurseries and a comprehensive plan of development has been prepared and approved. One Million Eight Hundred Thousand saplings of various kinds have been planted in these nurseries, and in addition to being able to supply the Government needs in its afforestation plans, 400,000 of these saplings are available for the general public. In this connection, various local public bodies, including those from the Yen Tzu Chi district near Nanking, the East Chekiang districts, the Chin Shan and Lui Ho districts in Anhwei and other places have applied through the local authorities for supplies of these saplings. The nursery of saplings is being expanded and 27,000,000 saplings will be produced during the current year, sufficient for the afforestation of an area of 70,000 mow.

Protection Stressed

"The protection of forests is the second problem the solution of which will consolidate the labors undertaken. This work of protection was formerly entirely left to the Police, and as the cooperation of the people was not sought, results have not been gratifying. The National Government has, in August last, promulgated regulations whereby local residents in the vicinity of forests should also share the responsibility of their protection and forest protection corps are also being organized for the purpose.

"The close relation between afforestation and the development of uncultivated land renders it desirable that whenever possible, these projects may be attended to simultaneously. Besides a coordination of labor, the immediate returns from cultivation of wasteland helps the financing of afforestation projects, which require time for maturity. For this reason, the Ministry of Industry has created an Afforestation Cultivation Administration, and twelve model afforestation and cultivation districts have already been created. The results from this project is being closely watched.

"Thus during the past year, the foundation has already been laid for the practical solution of the three major problems related to afforestation. It is fervently hoped that the work executed so far, little though it is, will serve as the basis for the development of this important phase of national reconstruction activity."

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NOTED ARTIST GIVEN 9 RARE INK-STONES

Taikan Yokoyama Promises to Make Good Use of Gift From Prime Minister Tojo

From culture-infused and aristocratic China, a set of rare and treasured ink stones have found their way into the hands of the eminent artist, Taikan Yokoyama, through the sincere efforts of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The prized articles—a valuable ink-slab and nine rare Chinese ink-stones—today lie safely sequestered at Seikodo, home of the eminent artist, Taikan Yokoyama. Of the nine, five are the famous red, blue, yellow, white, and green stones, made during the reign of Emperor Chieng Lung of the Manchu Dynasty, while the two sets of the remaining four are the exquisite workmanship of two master craftsmen of the Ming Dynasty.

Each in itself is an invaluable treasure of the antique and the fine arts world. The five ink-stones of the Manchu Dynasty with their rare and beautiful colors are especially delicate and superb in technique, the work of an incomparable master. Besides the complete set now in the hands of Mr. Yokoyama, there exists but one other similar set—that which is today treasured as an irreplaceable antique in the famous Wuying Hall at Peking.

Come From China

The stones have journeyed from China, across an ocean's span, to Japan. They have passed through distant and eminent hands, from President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, through Governor-General Yang Kwei-yi of Hupeh Province, to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and thence to artist Taikan Yokoyama. And behind this incident lies the tale of an artist's ardent love for his country, a Prime Minister's love for his friend, and a quest for rare and hidden treasures.

In the spring of 1940, a quiet, distinguished man sought out Prime Minister Tojo, who was then Inspector General of Army Aviation, to seek advice concerning the personal donation of warplanes. The man was Taikan Yokoyama. From the results of their consultation was born the first of Japan's privately donated warplanes and the beginning of a deep and lasting friendship. Profoundly moved by the sincere and patriotic zeal of his friend, Inspector General Tojo called upon the artist at his beautiful home, Seikodo, to extend his earnest appreciation. It was here, that inwardly, the man who was to become Japan's eminent Prime Minister, firmly resolved to repay his friend for the unselfishness of his deed.

In the subsequent months, the Inspector General rose rapidly in his successful career, assuming the portfolio of the War Ministry, and ultimately the Prime Ministership of Japan. In the lightning march of events, the tottering relationships between Japan and America collapsed, instigating the War of Greater East Asia. With history momently taking shape through the signal victories of the Imperial Forces, events culminated in the fall of Singapore, and with its fall, Taikan Yokoyama rushed to the official residence of the Prime Minister to extend his heart-felt felicitations, not only as a patriotic Japanese but as one of his closest friends.

Relates His Experience

During the course of his close association with the Prime Minister, the artist, one day, unconsciously related the extreme difficulty he had in obtaining worthwhile ink-stones, owing to their excessive dearth. Upon hearing this grievance, the Prime Minister, who had from long past sought means to recompense his friend, immediately determined upon obtaining that which the artist desired.

The conscientious Prime Minister consulted first the Chief of the Army Accounting Section and foremost authority on art in the governmental departments, Lieutenant-General Kurihashi. Next, he asked the cooperation of Colonel Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, who since then has been promoted to Major-General.

Conveying the wishes of the Prime Minister, Colonel Yahagi consulted Major-General Kagesa in Nanking, who, in turn, requested the aid of President Wang Ching-wei and General Yang Kwei-yi, Governor-General of Hupeh Province who was then Chief of the General Staff in Nanking.

In true appreciation and understanding of Japanese art, the Presidents of the National Government of China made earnest efforts to obtain the unusual ink-stones, and ultimately, from President Wang Ching-wei to General Yang Kwei-yi, from General Yang Kwei-yi to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and thence to Taikan Yokoyama, the stones were relayed and presented.

Chinese ink-stones were introduced into Japan during the early days of her history, and although they were profusely used by both the Tokugawa and the Mito families, it was only since the Meiji era that they were first introduced in Japanese paintings by Mr. Yokoyoma. His first painting employing the Chinese ink-stones was his renowned "Seisei Ruten" which was completed in 1923, the year of the Great Earthquake. Like all his subsequent works, it utilizes the blue Pine-Smoke ink-stone. His works on Mount Fuji and on pine trees are inseparable with the Chinese ink-stones.

"Although I knew that the stones were secured directly from China," stated the master artist in appreciation of his gratitude, "I was neither aware that the gifts involved the kindness of President Wang Ching-wei nor that they had troubled so many persons. I am deeply overwhelmed by the honor conferred upon me.

"Although I have met Prime Minister Tojo on only several occasions, I have been consistently astonished by his expansive knowledge and understanding of Japanese paintings. I myself am determined to serve my country through the furtherance of Japanese art, for I consider the Prime Minister's gift an incitement to concentrate my efforts on its development.

"My health fortunately, has improved, so that I am seriously considering the creation of a work worthy of the rare, colored ink-stones, which I am intending to employ.'

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

OVERSEAS CHINESE SUPPORT NEW CHINA

Cooperate With Wang in Freeing East Asia Advocated by Sun Yat-sen

Shanghai Times

A recent dispatch from Canton told the Chinese public that the Overseas Chinese Association in Paichi had cabled to President Wang Ching-wei that they will give full support to the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia and will cooperate with the National Government for the emancipation of East Asia and realization of the principles of Pan-Asianism as advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

It is quite a long time ago that the Chinese residents in the South Seas showed the same intention to the Japanese authorities there and have since been cooperating fully with the Japanese, and therefore this new declaration will kindle the enthusiasm of not only overseas Chinese but of the Chinese in general on the mainland. Let us see how these Chinese decisions will affect the whole situation in the war.

It is estimated that all overseas Chinese on the globe number approximately 10,000,000, of which about 70 per cent, that is approximating 7,000,000, are living within the circle of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. These Chinese in the South Seas are mostly from the province of Fukien and Kwangtung. Their ancestors emigrated to these southern islands centuries ago.

First Colonists Arrive

It was in about the 10th century that their first Chinese colonists made their appearance on these islands. However, it was not until the 16th century that they started to settle and develop these islands in earnest.

In 1602 the Dutch Government established the Dutch East India Company and began to exploit these southern islands, and as they needed many laborers in the development of these hitherto untouched lands, Chinese laborers were welcomed everywhere, so that they were hired by the Dutch authorities at good wages.

Since then the number of Chinese gradually increased until it reached a figure that made them a majority in some of the islands in the South Seas, which was their position at the time of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. For instance, in Malai, the number of Chinese rose to about 70 per cent of the whole population, which places them even before the native Malaians in numbers.

In the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies the proportion of Chinese residents was generally more than all other immigrants combined. They usually emigrated from China empty-handed, and by dint of labor and perseverance they first strove to save enough money to start small enterprises, then gradually saved up until their fortunes grew bigger and bigger. Thus, they have built up their foundations till they have now assumed a predominant position in every community.

Dominant in Trade

Compared with the easy going habits of the native Malaians and Indonesians, they are most industrious and skilled in all sorts of trades. Particularly apt are they in the fields of commerce, trade, agriculture and all other enterprises. They are now heavily invested in mining, rubber, sugar and coffee plantations, in the lumber industry, rice growing, pineapple plantations and the canning thereof, and practically all other industries. In tin mining the Chinese control at least one-third of the whole, while their investments in rubber comprise about 40 per cent of the whole industry in Malai and the Dutch East Indies.

In Thailand the Chinese practically control the cultivation of rice, which is enormous, and along with their investments their ability to supply labor is almost limitless. Thus, by a combination of capital and labor they have built up the immense foundation upon which they stand today. It is said that the total amount of investments by South Seas Chinese amount to ¥4,061,200,000, which is about 28 per cent of the entire foreign investments in the South Seas.

Remittances Home

It is a well-known fact that prior to the War of Greater East Asia these South Seas Chinese sent back to their home every year sums amounting to between 200 and 400 million dollars. Besides they had been sending to Chungking every year from 500 to 2,000-million dollars toward filling the war chest of Chiang Kai-shek, with which Chiang is said to have carried on his war. According to one source, they sent from CN$450,000,000 to CN$600,000,000 in 1937; from CN$600,000,000 to CN$800,000,000 in 1938, and from CN$1,200,000,000 to CN$2,000,000,000 in 1939. By these figures we can easily deduce how prosperous and well off they were.

Desertion From Chungking

It was but a few years ago that they began to awake to the realization that Japan is fighting for the liberation of Asia. Actual facts cannot be ignored. They suddenly shifted their allegiance to the cause of Japan and avowed their willingness to cooperate in Japan's heroic struggle. This was due to their awakening to actualities and the inevitable trend of the war situation.

They have found their misplaced faith and adherence to the Chungking regime was indeed foolish. Chungking had become entirely isolated from the outside world, and their once supposed allies, the ABD Powers, were too weak to cope with the might of Japan, which was engaged, with other Asiatic countries, in fighting to establish an "Asia for the Asiatics."

Driven to a distant corner of the land, the Chungking regime is in a desperate plight, faced with the ever-nearing imminence of complete collapse. Japan's position has become unassailable by the occupation of Malai, Burma, Shonan, Sumatra, Java, the Philippines, Celebes, Borneo and other adjacent South Seas Islands, as well as the greater part of New Guinea and the Solomons.

Chiefs Vow Allegiance

Chen Chia-kung, chief representative of the Overseas Chinese in the South Seas, openly declared his allegiance to the cause of the liberation of Asia, and other powerful personalities followed suit by throwing in their lot with the East Asiatic camp. They made plain that they would gladly cooperate with Japan and her allies in the work for the liberation of Asia, and that they stand side by side with the 1,000,000,000 Asiatic peoples in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The assurance recently given by General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, in the House of Peers has even more vividly shown the true aims of Japan and the principles which guide her struggle—that of allowing all nations to enjoy their proper places in the sun and to respect duly the independence and sovereign rights of all countries that recognize and support this lofty concept.

Anglo-American Forces View Campaign In Tunisia as 2nd Front Despite Defeat

Noon Extra, Shanghai

Apart from the two sea battles, that of the Atlantic and that of the Mediterranean, which are increasingly swinging in favor of the Axis Powers, land operations are being waged with alternating successes for the contending adversaries on two principal fronts. These fronts, every one knows, are the long extended Eastern Front and the angular Tunisian front pivoting on the Chott Djerid marshes which, in Masurian Lake fashion of the first World War, divides the enemy forces necessarily into two sections deprived of all mutual and lateral support.

In commenting on these two major land operations raging in the European-African sector, military, popular and press opinion is undivided in attributing vastly more importance to the struggle now extending from the Arctic to the Black Sea than to the one which recently has come into prominence with the resounding defeat of the American 5th Army in west central Tunisia. This action resulted in over 20,000 Americans being put out of action and the weakening of the British 1st Army in the north owing to the aid hurriedly dispatched to the U.S. forces.

But while the fateful struggle on the Eastern Front is of paramount importance and all the peoples of Europe, even some of the apathetic neutrals, now begin to realize that the destinies of the old Continent are at stake, the Tunisian Battle is also of considerable importance. This importance is derived from the fact that for the present it constitutes the only Allied second front. The value of any plan, enterprise or project must be judged not only by the apparent indifference given to it by one of the contendents; the opinion of the adversary must also be considered.

* * *

In the case of Tunisia, the Soviets are decidedly of the opinion that it falls far short of that long-awaited Allied relief drive aimed at reconstituting the conditions prevailing during the first World War and which might have been possible had the Maginot Line not been overwhelmed by Germany's "impossible" Blitzkrieg. In fact, even when the first wave of Allied successes against the faltering French coastal garrisons, the absence of any Axis troops in Tunisia and the retreat of the Italo-German armies in Libya, foreshadowed an immediate and complete Allied victory, Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, was definitely sceptical regarding the strategical and military importance of the venture as reflecting on the gigantic operations in Soviet territory.

Addressing an International Youth Congress in London on November 14, only a week after the first wave of the dramatic Allied "turning point" had got under way, Maisky declared: "The small operations carried out successfully by the British and the Americans in North Africa cannot be taken as the opening of a second front. In the minds of the Soviet people this second front must form an essential element in the downfall of the enemy. It is Stalingrad which has enabled the British and the Americans to achieve their present successes in Africa!" What Maisky's latest opinion on Tunisia is, we do not know.

Thus, while the Americans and the British thought they were aiding the Red Army, the Bolsheviks were of the firm conviction that they were assisting Eisenhower and Alexander. Probably the latter opinion was the correct one for if the Soviet front did not exist, or if the Soviet giant were to be eliminated, the Anglo-American jackals could not for a moment retain their hold on the Northern African coast.

* * *

But while the Anglo-American shipping steadily deteriorates and while the Axis positions in Tunisia are being steadily strengthened, it behoves the Western Allies to bring their African adventure to a successful close before they embark on another. This necessity is rendered all the more acute because victory in Tunisia is not only a matter of wounded Yankee military amour-propre; Tunisia, commanding one shore of the Sicily Channel, is a vital prerequisite if the reconquest of the British Empire's life-line is to be attempted or achieved. And while the arteries of the Allies are being progressively choked in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, it is for them a matter of life and death to re-open their short respiratory tube, the Mediterranean.

Thus, a firm Axis hold on Tunisia, and an intensification of the Allied effort in this sector, renders an additional and simultaneous Allied offensive against the European coasts, in their present predicament, almost impracticable, if not impossible. While the battles on the Eastern front may be termed The Battles of the Millions, those in Tunisia only can be described in terms of tens of thousands and at the most hundreds of thousands. This is principally why the latter operations wane in comparative importance.

But if we look at the matter from another angle, viz., the Allied angle which is also hypothetical, then Tunisia assumes its true importance. If the Axis bridgehead in Africa could be eliminated successfully and under the protection of concentrated air attacks Tunisia could be converted into a springboard, then this attempt might also be converted into another battle of millions. Of course, we have inserted the word hypothetical because in any case, whether in North Africa or in Europe, the Allies first would have to defeat the Axis U-boat, dive-bomber and torpedo-plane. But the joining up of Montgomery's with Anderson's forces would give the Allies a sizable army of about 1,000,000 with which to begin their first assaults. This is why Tunisia, after the Eastern Front, is of great importance.

FRENCH CONCESSION PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Is One of Prosperous Residential, Shopping Districts Of Shanghai

Shanghai Times

From an area of from 50 to 60 hectares in 1849, the French Concession in Shanghai in less than 100 years has expanded to 2,525 hectares, comprising an essential part of Shanghai's residential and shopping districts.

While, at the time of its establishment, the Concession was inhabited by ten French and less than 100 other foreign nationals, it is now populated by more than 28,000 foreigners, of whom only 2,000 are French, and by approximately one million and a half Chinese.

The present Avenue Joffre, was the main street in the olden days before the World War when horse-drawn carriages made their way from business center along the Bund to finely built residences with gardens. The horse and buggy days were gone after the war when the coming of the Russian emigres in the early 1920's after the revolution changed the residential aspect of Avenue Joffre into a shopping and business center contributing essentially to the prosperity and growth of the Concession.

While before 1920 a trip along Avenue Joffre with its peaceful garden scenes up to Route Say Zoong and from there well tended fields and plantations to Zikawei represented a good Sundays' excursion, the conclusion of the Great War with its inevitable post-war prosperity necessitated the extension of the Concession boundary to embrace that district until then known as the Extra-Concession and extending roughly from Route de Say Zoong to Avenue Haig.

Realty Boom

For the past few years the Concession has been enjoying a realty and a building boom. New apartment houses and private residences are springing up everywhere, due mainly to the fact that much land in the former Extra-Concession had been lying waste and not much utilized.

It is significant to note in this respect that all building construction is being conducted by Chinese residents, who have so far been mostly concentrated in the Settlement.

It is worthy of note, too, that the real cause moving M. de Montigny, the French Consul, in 1840 to approach the Chinese Government for certain privileges, including administrative rights over a certain area of Shanghai, was the application of a French merchant, M. Remi, for a permit to purchase a lot of land to build his house on. While the French Government had requested Concession privileges because one of their number of ten wanted to build a house, so much more was it fitting that the French Government should relinquish its rights at a moment when by far the most important builders and landowners in that area are Chinese.

The largest communities enjoying the hospitality of the French administration were always those other than French, as the last census taken in the Concession in August, 1942 showed. The 1942 census showed that the largest national group was composed of Russian emigrants comprising 12,688 men and women most of whom had come here in the years from 1920 onwards, or shortly after the revolution in their country.

Many Russians

Foreign nationals, other than French, as above mentioned carry much of the credit for the growth of the Concession. The Police Force alone is to a large extent composed of Russian members, while besides the Public Utility companies and a few real estate firms, there are few large-scale French enterprises.

In the educational field, however, the Concession has been much utilized in spreading French science and culture. The L'universite Aurore, the Heude Museum, the observatory at Zikawei and a score of other colleges and scientific institutions have contributed greatly towards furthering modern science and education in this country.

Many well known Chinese physicians and scientists received their initial training here, preparatory to further studies abroad, while French research laboratories will always be remembered for their role in classifying the fauna and flora of China, and in giving medical treatment which could nowhere else be found in China.

The Concession as such was thought as a trade settlement when the Treaty of Whampoa was concluded in 1844, since China at that time had no facilities to carry on much needed foreign trade on her own account. As such it has lived out its usefulness, and it is much to the credit of the French to have given up voluntarily what has been given to them voluntarily by the Chinese Government.

Envoys Resign Posts

Resignations of Tatsuo Kawai and Ryuki Sakamoto, former Ministers to Australia and Peru respectively, have been accepted by the Cabinet, it was officially announced on Saturday.

MOSLEMS EXHORTED BY THE GRAND MUFTI

Atlantic Charter Is Proof of Danger to Arabs, He Says In Appeal From Berlin

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 19.—On the occasion of the birthday today of Mohammed, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin el Husseini, made a speech in the Berlin Mosque in which he appealed to the Islamic and the Arabian world.

At a time, he said, when almost all Islamic nations are suffering under the occupation and cruelties of the enemy oppressors, when Arabian fighters for freedom are being executed right and left, and when the Mohammedans are being exploited with capitalistic methods, it is the duty of all Moslems to carry on their struggle against the enemy with all means at their disposal.

"The enemies of Islam intended to establish absolute rule over the holy land of Palestine with the help of the Jews," he said. "In order to attain their aims, the enemies are using the same methods which they adopted during the first World War. It is thus easily possible to recognize their intentions of misleading the Arabs by creating the basis of exploitation of all neighboring Arabian countries. The Atlantic Charter is proof of the danger that threatens the existence of the Arab countries in case of a victory of the anti-Axis powers and it is thus the duty of the Arabs and Moslems to help defeat the Jewish aims."

Iraq, the Grand Mufti continued, is a convincing example of the U.S.-British intentions. There existed no conflicting interests between Iraq and the Axis Powers and by her attempt to defend her rights Iraq had made heavy sacrifices. Her best sons had in the meantime been executed and her present leaders had declared war on the Axis Powers, he said.

In conclusion the Grand Mufti declared that the day of reckoning will come when all Arabs and Mohammedans will be able to see their country free again.

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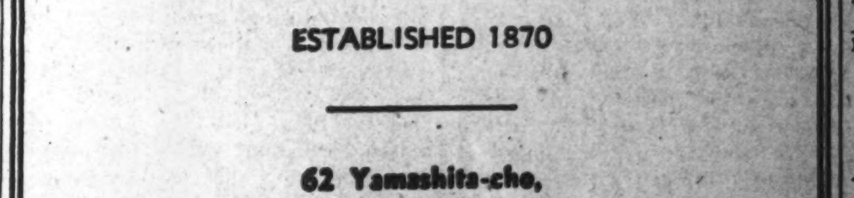

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 27 In Opposite Directions

At Kyoto, Soemon found the Onoderas out. He went to the house of Gengo Otaka, but also drew a blank.

"There's no proper method of maintaining contact among our own selves," muttered Soemon in some irritation. "It may be natural, considering the length of time that has passed, but how on earth does Master Oishi think he can carry out the vendetta when the retainers are scattered far and wide?"

"Maybe there's somebody at Yamashina," said Kazuemon. "I am tired. I don't want to go to Yamashina on foot, and be told that our man is out. Let's call a palanquin."

"Well, I am not rich enough not to regret the few coins-payment, but anyway, this time, let's get a palanquin."

They went as far as the bottom of the hill by palanquin, and walked the rest of the way up. It was a dark night. As they puffed up the hill, a couple of palanquins from above passed them at a rush.

"Was that not Master Oishi?" asked Soemon, looking back at the lights rushing down the hill.

"No. That was his wife. I heard the baby crying inside the palanquin."

They walked up the hill. They could see the white walls of Oishi's house faintly even on such a dark night. As they approached the gates they saw a young boy crying, his face pressed against the chest of a priest wearing a deep sedge-hat.

"Ho. Are you not Master Chikara?"

Chikara started, and lifting his head from the priest's bosom, he stared at Soemon.

"Yes," he said, wiping his eyes with his hand. His voice was clear as usual.

"Welcome," he went on. "Master Fuwa and Master Hara."

"Is your father in?"

"Unfortunately he is out. . . ."

"Gion or Shumoku-machi . . . ?"

"I'm not sure. . ." Chikara seemed embarrassed, and the tears welled up again in his eyes.

"What happened?" Soemon patted Chikara heavily on the shoulder. The jerk loosened the tear-drops and they rolled down Chikara's young cheeks.

Chikara remained silent, and the priest stepped forward.

"Allow me to offer my felicitations on the excellent state of your health," said the priest.

"Ah. And you, venerable priest?"

"I am Abbott Yukai of the Enrinji Temple in Ako. Acting under orders from Master Oishi I went to Yedo on business pertaining to the instatement of Master Daigaku Asano. But all my efforts were in vain, and I have just arrived to report my failure."

"And is Chikara weeping in disappointment at hearing of your failure. . . .?"

"No. It's a different matter. . . ."

"Different? Is it serious. . . .?"

"It is merely a family matter. Please do not worry about it."

"Family matter? All the more reason why we should be told of it. Master Oishi's affairs concern us as though they are our very own. Please tell us."

"Let me do the explaining," said Yukai. "As I came here I saw two palanquins before the gates. Madame Oriku, with Kichichiyo, Ruri, and Daisaburo were inside the palanquins. They were all in tears, and were evidently going on a journey. Upon enquiry, I found that Master Oishi was sending them to Toyooka, to the house of Oriku's father, Gengobei Ishizuka."

"Eh? Then they separated. . . .?"

The two turned their heads and looked into the darkness down the hill. The palanquins that had passed them must have been the palanquins the priest had seen.

"A pity," said Soemon. "Kazuemon, you said you heard the crying of a baby."

"I didn't think it was a separation."

"I think I can understand the cause of the separation. Chikara, don't cry. We will go and bring back your mother."

Soemon started to go off, but Chikara grasped him by the sleeve.

"Wait, please. Leave things as they are."

"Why?" Soemon's eyes flashed. "Don't you feel any pity for your mother? Even a non-relative like me cannot stand still and watch one woman go back to her family after giving birth to four children."

"No, no. Please do not stretch your charity too far. I have no wish to make any mother weep any farther."

"That's why I said I'm going to bring her back, and pursuade your father to listen to reason."

"It would be a waste of labor."

H'm. Even Master Oishi's son is disgusted with him, it seems The Big Spender must be out on his gambols again. Kazuemon, let's go and find Master Oishi. It does not matter even if we take the whole night."

Soemon and Kazuemon stalked off with big strides. Chikara did not try to stop them. His dark eyes were blurred. In the house was neither father nor mother. Only the faint scent of a departing Spring lingered sorrowfully—the garden.

"When your father returns please tell him that Yukai called in the evening. I will send a letter from Ako." Yukai began to walk away, but turned round once.

"Master Chikara," he said. It's beginning to be foggy. Don't catch a cold. Go inside the house. I suppose Toyooka is cold too, but Gion is none too warm at present, I think." The figure of the priest faded into the misty darkness.

(To Be Continued)

When Marunouchi Was A Huge Marsh

Another Page in the Interesting History of Tokyo

In A Tokyo Park Today, A Far Cry From Yedo Days.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)
(Second Instalment)

Upon the restoration of the Imperial regime and the establishment of the new government, a gracious Rescript was granted. In July of the first year of Meiji (1868), Yedo was re-named Tokyo. In October of the same year, the Emperor Meiji paid a visit to Tokyo, but returned to Kyoto for the time being. It was in March of the following year that the Sovereign appointed Tokyo the site of the Imperial Palace. Such was the beginning of Tokyo as the capital of Rising Japan under the new regime.

Gradually, the prosperity lost with the downfall of the Shogunate was recovered. But the recovery was a slow and arduous one. For instance, at the opening of the new era, Tokyo's population was only between 800,000 and 900,000. Not until the ninth year of the new era (1876) did it reach the 1,000,000 mark.

The disappearance of the warrior class which constituted the pillar of Yedo's prosperity caused the city to relapse into a trackless reed moor that it once was. Indeed, the devastation of Yedo immediately after the collapse of the Shogunate was said by some to be far worse than the ruin in the wake of the great earthquake disaster of 1923.

What baffled the new government most of all was the disposal of the residences of the former warrior class. Left in complete neglect, they stood in veritable ruins. Utterly at a loss what else to do, the Government took to encouraging the cultivation of mulberry-trees and tea on the sites of these residences.

Land Was 10 Yen an Acre

Later, in the fourth year of Meiji (1871), when the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma was Minister of Finance, the prefectural government bought up all these pieces of property for re-sale to citizens. The price of land was ¥10.00 an acre.

The spacious area in front of Tokyo Station, now the site of imposing modern buildings standing in juxtaposition, was a reedy tract of land. It was bought by Yataro Iwasaki, the founder of the house of Mitsubishi. When asked by some one what was the idea, he laughingly declared: "I'll make a bamboo thicket and keep tigers in it!" Known as the Mitsubishi field, it remained a moor until the closing year of Meiji.

But this decay, as we look back on it now, was merely a transitional phenomenon accompanying the transformation of Yedo into modern Tokyo. As the new administration got definitely under way and the national prestige rose, so was Tokyo rehabilitated. Modern civilization of the west was woven into various establishments and the city completely changed its face. The population now exceeded that of Yedo in its best days.

The regained prosperity of Tokyo and the former boom of Yedo, apparently identical, were fundamentally different. Whereas Yedo was merely a large consuming city from an economic and industrial standpoint, Tokyo was throbbing with new life as the center of modern Japan in the making. Tokyo, now equally popular with former Yedo but more plebeian and with freshness of appeal, attracted people from all parts of the country and underwent remarkable strides as the center of politics, economy, industry and culture.

History of Progress

Thus, for 50 years throughout the Meiji and Taisho eras, the history of Tokyo as a history of uninterrupted progress, representing a happy blending of indigenous culture and Occidental civilization.

A reverse came. On September 1, 1923, a great earthquake and fire destroyed four-thirds of the city, 366,000 houses being reduced to ashes in a jiffy and 1,480,000 people, 59 per cent of the city's population, being burned out. The damage was estimated at ¥3,700,000,000. The blow seemed almost fatal and the future of Tokyo was shrouded in darkness.

Twelve days later, however, a gracious Imperial Rescript was issued, calling upon the nation to reconstruct Tokyo. Immediately public confidence was restored. Emergency measures were instituted with dispatch, and a far-reaching program of reconstruction inaugurated. The government and people of Tokyo sweated, panted and bent low over the task of rebuilding. In a short span of seven years the gigantic task was completed.

Astonishing was the expansion and development of the suburbs with the earthquake disaster as the turning point. The neighboring towns and villages came to assume the full aspects of a city. This, of course, meant the expansion of Tokyo City itself. The question of extending the city limits asserted itself.

More Villages Incorporated

On October 1, 1932, during the office of Mayor Hidejiro Nagata, five contiguous counties and 82 towns and villages were annexed to add 20 new wards to the capital. The event synchronized with the 33rd anniversary of the establishment of the autonomous administration of Tokyo.

Four years later, on October 1, 1936, during the tenure of Mayor Torataro Ushizuka, the villages of Chitose and Kinuta were incorporated according to the new city plan. This perfected the building up of Greater Tokyo with a total area of 5,780,000 square kilometers and a population of 6,000,000.

Containing teeming 7,000,000, Tokyo today is the second largest city in the world in population and the fifth largest in area.

A review of the administrative history of Tokyo may be opportune. All the systems of autonomy in existence in the Tokugawa days were abolished in favor of government jurisdiction. In time, however, the need for new autonomous systems for various localities was recognized. On April 17 in the 21st year of Meiji (1888), the municipal, town and village systems were put into force. That was an epochal event in the history of local government in Japan.

Under this new system, Tokyo with its 15 wards started its career as an autonomous municipality. But a most extraordinary decree was promulgated governing Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. It was that each of these cities "shall be without a mayor and a deputy mayor; whose functions shall be performed by the Prefectural Governor and a Prefectural secretary, respectively." In other words, Tokyo was a city without a mayor or a municipal office.

The reason for this anomaly was that the Elder Statesmen with their conservatives were shy of granting autonomy to these cities just because they were large, important metropolises.

Water Supply Scandal

At once an insistent popular demand for the removal of such anomaly was voiced. Amid this popular outcry came the so-called water-supply pipe scandal of the 28th year of Meiji (1895).

Holding itself responsible for the affair, the Municipal Assembly resigned en masse. The accountability of Prefectural Governor Yasushi Miura who, under the above-mentioned decree, combined the office of mayor, became the subject of a heated controversy. Governor Miura refused to resign, on the ground that his resignation as a Municipal Assembly member would automatically mean his resignation as the Prefectural Governor as well, and would set an undesirable precedent.

The indignant Municipal Assembly passed a second vote of non-confidence in Governor Miura. The Ward assemblies of Honjo, Asakusa and Fukagawa followed suit. Governor Miura succumbed.

This incident was vividly illustrative of the evils of the anomalous decree, and the demand for its repeal came to influence the high authorities.

After ten years' fight, the decree was repealed on September 30 in the 31st year of Meiji (1898) and Tokyo gained its status as an ordinary city. Hideo Matsuda, member of the Municipal Assembly, was elected the first mayor on October 7 of the same year. But this meant only that Tokyo became a city like the sundry small cities. Already at this time the demand for a higher status or, more exactly, the metropolitan status, was pretty general.

RECORDING FIRM IN CHALON TO BE JOINTLY CONTROLLED

Japanese, Annamites to Work Together in Producing More Worthy Disks

The Nippon Phonograph Industry Company will jointly control the Asia Recording Company in Chalon, Cochin-China with the present Annamese management, to produce phonographs and records necessary in connection with propaganda and pacification work in the Southern Regions, according to the Asahi.

With the understanding of the French Indo-China government, an agreement has been drawn up between the two companies, whereby the Japanese firm will furnish one-half of the total capital of ¥300,000. The production of Japanese records will be undertaken from about May. The present monthly production of 1,500 records will be increased to 3,000 through the introduction and application of Japanese technique.

As shellac and copal, the essential materials for the production of records are abundant in French Indo-China, plans are to get the prototypes from Japan and undertake a large-scale production of records for comforting the men on the front as well as to introduce Japanese culture to the peoples of the Southern Regions.

7,000 Report for Service

BELGRADE.—So far no less than 7,000 persons have reported for labor service in Belgrade alone, M. Jovancvitch, Lord Mayor of the city, announced.

Hospital in Minsk

MINSK.—The first German hospital in White Ruthenia was opened here. The hospital will be open for Germans working in occupied-Russia.

Regeneration of China Means Success for Asia

(Continued from Page 6)

control all matters of supply, distribution and credit, is essential to place agriculture on a sound foundation and provide a basis for the successful reconstruction of the agricultural structure.

Fundamentally, the regeneration of China today is conditioned on the practical solution of the agricultural problems, and this requires both economic and political considerations. Many views have been submitted by both governmental and private sources in regards to possible steps in achieving this solution.

There must be a thorough understanding of the conditions as they exist in China, the inassimilability of traditional methods and principles with modern conditions and changes. This understanding is made all the more urgent in view of the fact that the national consciousness of the Chinese is today undergoing a subtle change under the exigencies of the present world upheaval.

Chinese agriculture, too, is being affected by the gradual change in the national consciousness of the people and by the epochal mission for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

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The Rise of Modern Japan

Never has the study of history, especially Japanese history, assumed so much importance as the present. The breath-taking exploits of the Imperial Japanese armed forces have avenged the misdeeds of Great Britain and the United States in the Orient for more than a century, and have secured East Asia from suffering ever again under the grinding heels of Anglo-American despots. The transformations wrought in the brief 15 months since the issuance on December 8, 1941, of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire are so vast that their comprehension is difficult, if not impossible, without a study of the background. Japan has not championed the cause of East Asiatic peoples for only 15 months. Japan is the only nation in East Asia which successfully has defended itself from foreign exploitation and alone has prevented the United States and the European Powers from reducing East Asia completely to a colonial status. Kenzo Akiyama in his book, The History of Nippon, published by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, traces in one chapter the rise of modern Japan. Epochal events have occurred equal to any in the recent past—they have taken place within the lifetime of persons living today, and their review gives intelligence and direction to present developments. The chapter is reproduced here with the permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.

A hundred years ago, England took possession of Hong Kong as her prize in the Opium War with China. From that time China was gradually reduced to what Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Revolution, called in his famous book San Min Chu I (The Three Principles of the People) a "semi-colonial" status. With China as the front line of her imperialistic expansion, England brought India under her complete domination and became the vanguard of the western nations which began to extend their domination over the affairs and destiny of Asia.

The extension of western influence over Asia was not limited to the European nations alone. The central power of the New World, the United States, though it had proclaimed a doctrine tantamount to isolationism to safeguard the western hemisphere from the political encroachments of European nations only 18 years before the Opium War, also showed, as a result of its growing maturity as a nation, no little interest in the lucrative business with the Orient. It was this that induced the American government to dispatch agents and missions to the Orient to develop trade on the basis of commercial arrangements and brought such men as Biddle, Perry and Harris to Japan to bring this isolated empire into the circle of trading nations. About the time American men-of-war began to frequent the shores of Japan, English, French, Russian and Dutch warships were also coming to Japan—all of them motivated by the same object to open Japan to commerce. England then was already in possession of Hong Kong, France occupied Annam (Indo-China), Russia was in Siberia and Holland had control of Java and other productive sub-tropical islands. Asia was being transformed into a preserve of the western Powers.

Even in the face of such a situation Japan sought resolutely to continue her time-worn policy of national isolation, because it was on this iron rule that the continued existence of the Tokugawa regime was based. That iron policy, however, was powerless against guns and warships. In the face of such pressure, there was, therefore, no other choice for Japan but to accept the demands of the foreign Powers to open her doors to trade. Thus, beginning with the success achieved by Perry in wresting from Japan her first treaty with foreign nations, Japan abandoned her policy of isolation and entered upon a period which swiftly brought her into the whirlpool of world affairs. Though isolation was thus no more, the old social order which had been possible of maintenance only by virtue of that policy continued to persist. Japan had been pushed into the world arena with such suddenness that she had not had any moment to discard her old clothes and adjust herself to the new requirements.

As we have seen before, the policy of isolation was maintained purely for domestic purposes, but its abandonment was forced from the outside. However, as the Shogun who had executed this sudden change of policy had been empowered only with internal administration, and not with the conduct of foreign relations, he became the target of bitter criticism for overstepping the prescribed limits of his authority. Because of the great impact of the change, the internal structure—political, social and economic—which had been founded upon the isolation policy began to rock from its foundations. The shortage of commodities arising from the sudden inauguration of foreign trade resulted in sharp fluctuation of prices, creating widespread confusion and disorder.

None of the Shogun of this period of change, Iyeyoshi (1837-53), Iyesada (1853-58) and Iyemochi (1858-66), had any measures to meet the situation. Theirs was a period full of agitation, struggle, confusion. The Imperialist cause rose in bold relief. Anti-foreign movements spread. Events moved swiftly and dramatically in the direction of overthrowing the Shogun's regime. The anti-foreign agitation reached its zenith when a group of retainers of Lord Shimazu of Satsuma (Kagoshima) assassinated an Englishman, Richardson, near Yokohama, on September 14, 1862. The sequence of the affair, known as the Namamugi Incident, was the bombardment of the Shimazu capital of Kagoshima by the British fleet in the following year. Another manifestation of this movement took place on June 26, 1863, when the American steamer Pembroke was fired upon by Choshu men at Shimonoseki, to be followed by a series of attacks on other foreign ships. The consequence was the bombardment of Shimonoseki in September, 1864, by the combined fleets of Great Britain, France, Holland and America.

Japan then was in a sad state both internally and externally. Shogun Iyemochi was instructed to take quick measures to alleviate the situation; but the popular confidence in the Tokugawa regime was now gone. Thus, when Keiki succeeded Iyemochi in 1866, the situation had reached such a point that he was forced to return his title to the Throne and dissolve his regime after being in office but 10 months.

(To Be Continued)

MORE SHIPS SEEN FOR E. ASIA ADVANCE

Study of Problem Following Exit of Foreign Vessels From Area Is Revealed

From the geographical condition of Greater East Asia, it is quite obvious that the economic development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the future depends on the amount of ship space available for transportation between different places in the sphere. Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which has necessitated the withdrawal of foreign ships from Asiatic waters, Japan was subjected to transit difficulties due to this scarcity at the beginning of the present war in the Pacific. By the strenuous efforts exercised by shipbuilders of the country since, however, Japan has already overcome the difficulty and the situation is steadily growing brighter. The following is a brief study made relative to the shipping circles in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the days before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, by the Kokusei Graph, which reports:

The present condition of shipping circles in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is not very clear to us. But, we have no doubt that the condition of shipping circles of Greater East Asia after the restoration of peace in the world is of great interest to all parties engaged in foreign trade. We shall, in the lines to follow, try to give some information in this connection based on the ship space which was employed in the different waters of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in pre-war days. A fundamental change will take place in the shipping circles of Greater East Asia after the restoration of peace. We cannot, therefore, form a correct idea of the post-war condition of the shipping world in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Nevertheless, the study of pre-war condition of the shipping circles in the Orient will give us some idea about the future of the marine transportation in the southwestern Pacific after the war.

10 Per Cent of World Shipping

According to the "Kaiun" (or "Marine Transportation"), the total weight of cargo carried by the merchant marine in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in 1936 was 41,302,000 tons and 63,903,000,000 ton nautical miles, which corresponds to 10 per cent of the cargo carried by ships in all water surfaces of the world during the same year, or 433,667,000 tons, and to 5 per cent of the total ton-milage recorded by the entire mercantile marine of the world that year, or 1,345,054,000 nautical mile-tons.

The total weight of cargo transported between the Co-Prosperity Sphere and Europe during the same year was 45,794,000 tons and the total ton-milage recorded 388,376,000,000 nautical ton-miles. Meanwhile, the total weight of cargo transported between the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the American continents that year was 18,061,000 tons and the total ton-milage recorded 160,890,000,000 nautical ton-miles.

The total tonnage of ship space used for the transportation of all this cargo is plainly shown in tables No. 1, 3 and 4, Table No. 1 show the tonnage of regular liners in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which Japanese steamers occupy 56.5 per cent. Therefore, supposing that there were no change in the weight of the cargo to be transported between different places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere for some years to come, we must increase the supply of the Japanese ships by about 50, provided foreign ships are unavailable.

Japanese Ships Available

In accordance with Tables No. 3 and 4, the total number of steamers in service between the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the American continents was 934, aggregating 7,580,305 gross tons, which was five times as large as the total tonnage of ships plying between different places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Some of those ships, however, must have been engaged in marine transportation business in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as between the Co-Prosperity Sphere and Europe and America. Due to the interruption of trade between the Co-Prosperity Sphere and other countries in Europe or the American Continents, about 1,000,000 tons of Japanese steamers which have been engaged in the transportation of cargo to and from different countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be utilized for transportation in the Asiatic waters for the time being. Moreover, the 14 superior Japanese boats which have been plying between our country and different places in Europe America, with a total tonnage of 99,696 tons may be used as regular liners in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Taking these ships into account, the space required for regular transportation services in the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be easily supplied independent of any supply from foreign sources.

In view of the rapid development of industries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which accompanies the active inter-exchange of cargo between different places in Greater East Asia, it is very clear that we must double and redouble the supply of ship space given in Table No. 1. As stated at the beginning, the authorities are already taking effective measures to meet the rapidly increasing demand for ship space, while all the shipbuilders in the country are working in close cooperation with the Government, and no serious difficulties are anticipated due to the shortage of ship space.

1. Regular Liners Plying in the Co-Prosperity Sphere (1937)

Nationality	Number	Tonnage	Percentage
Japan	198	836.681	56.5
Britain	126	483.525	32.6
Dutch	16	117.263	7.9
Germany	2	4.062	0.3
Others	21	41.362	2.7
Total	362	1.482.893	100.0

2. Regular Liners in the Co-Prosperity Sphere (1937)

Route	Number of boats	Tonnage
Japan—India	60	370.598
Japan—East Indies	14	87.179
Japan—French Indo China and Thailand	7	31.595
Japan—Shonan Island	4	21.911
Japan—Gulf of Persia	8	43.311
Japan—Philippine Is	8	35.470
Japan—Petropavlovsk	1	2,245
Japan—South China	16	56.510
Japan—Manchoukuo and North China	47	139.609
Japan—French Indo-China vostok	5	10.545
Taiwan—North China and Manchoukuo	3	8.716
Chosen—China	6	7.766
Taiwan—South China	2	5.335
Manchoukuo—North China and South China	71	178.801
South China—Vladivostok	1	3.554
North China—Manchuria coast	9	13.702
East Indies—China and Manchoukuo	4	31.331
Malai Is. (between)	3	5.937
French Indo-China and Eastern coast of Malai Peninsula	8	11.014
French Indo-China and Thailand South China	17	40.267
Shonan—South China	4	16.093
North Borneo—South China	2	6.887
Philippine Is.—South China	2	6.887
Arabian Sea—Gulf of Persia	3	14.171
Between different ports of Near East	3	4.982
Japan—Australia and New Zealand	22	135.150
Japan—South Sea Island under Japanese mandate	3	13.455
East Asia (minus Japan)—Australia and New Zealand	19	99.663
Neighboring ports of Australia	11	80.789
Total	363	1.482.893

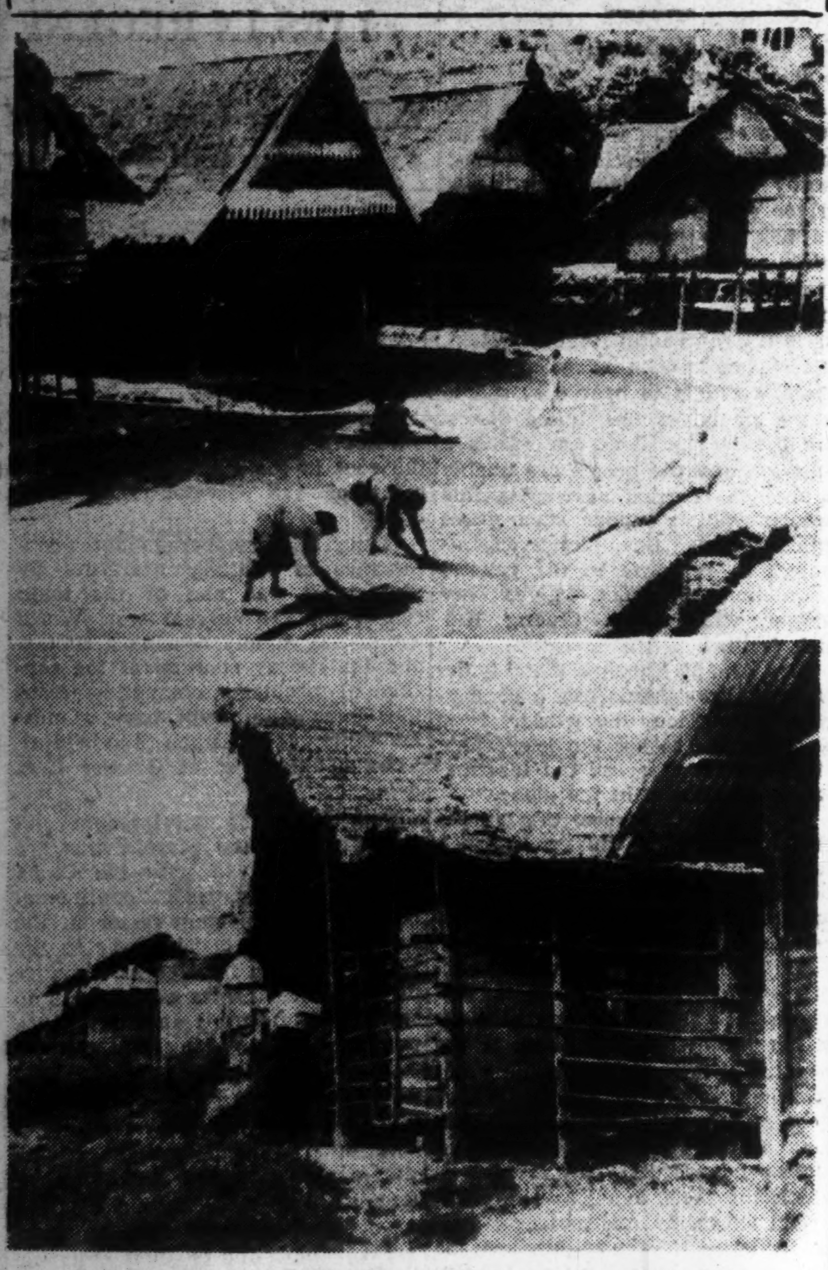
3. Regular Liners Between Co-Prosperity Sphere and Europe (1937)

Country	No. of boats	Total tonnage	Percentage
Britain	335	3.053.938	56.1
Germany	79	587.375	10.9
Dutch	51	424.352	7.9
France	34	364.038	6.7
Japan	38	391.390	5.4
Norway	38	243.123	4.4
Italy	30	233.286	4.3
Denmark	16	116.569	2.2
Sweden	15	86.566	1.5
Others	6	39.039	0.6
Total	642	5.440.676	100.0

4. Regular Liners Between Co-Prosperity Sphere and American Continents

Japan	98	725.134	33.8
Britain	67	521.816	24.4
United States	5	446,485	20.8
Dutch	24	168.483	7.9
Germany	19	117.715	5.5
Norway	16	89.483	4.2
Denmark	8	46.451	2.2
Sweden	5	24.062	1.2
Total	292	2,139,629	100.0

Folk-Industry in Sumatra



The Gayos, who inhabit the northern central portion of Sumatra, whose neighbors are the Achi nese, Battaks and the Alas, are an industrial race. Akin to the Battaks, they are agricultural and pastoral, a friendly and honest people, living in houses elevated from the ground in the above fashion, in small scattered villages. Their chief crop is rice, corn, cotton and sugar cane; they rear horses and cattle; collect forest products and there is an export trade to the coast in the latter and in horses and cattle. The lower picture shows their rice granaries.

WARINESS SOFTENS GENERAL MART TONE

Warning of Finance Ministry Official Against Abnormal Rise Heeded

Reflecting the warning sounded by an official of the Finance Ministry on Sunday against an abnormal rise in the volume of transactions on the spot market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday saw a perceptible reaction to the steady rise in stock prices of the last few days and it was natural that some wares should have turned easier alike in the long-term section and the spot market.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Rayon slipped ¥2.00, Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥1.50, Nisshin Cotton Spinning ¥1.10 and Daito Cotton Spinning ¥1.10.

The short-term section remained lethargic, and prices closed within a small range of fluctuations.

The spot market was conspicuously sluggish, and those rigged up for some consecutive days noticeably softened. For instance, Chosen Hydro Electric Power registered a reactional loss of ¥2.60 and its new ¥1.70, and Tokuyama Soda eased ¥1.70. Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥1.30 and Central Tobacco ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.0	128.5	126.0
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.1	—	85.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.1	—	—
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	70.3	70.3	—
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.7	—	101.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.5	77.9	66.7
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.0	84.5	83.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.2	—	73.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.0	93.1	92.3
O. S. K. (50)	83.7	—	84.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	70.0	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	67.0	67.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.6	—	86.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.7	66.5	65.9
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	63.6	—	65.0
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.3	112.6	113.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.5	142.8	141.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.5	65.3	65.1
Japan Beer (50)	96.5	—	95.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	42.2	—	—
Asahi Glass 50)	95.9	95.6	94.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.5	101.3	101.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.4	93.8	92.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	87.2	7.3	6.4	86.6
N. Y. K., new	78.4	8.5	8.2	78.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.9	5.0	4.7	94.7
Kanebo Spin. new	75.0	5.0	4.7	74.8
Teikoku Rayon. new	70.6	0.6	0.3	70.5
Hitachi Iron Works.	92.8	3.0	2.5	92.6
Osaka Exch. new	42.6	3.3	2.6	43.3
Japan Oil	68.9	8.9	8.5	—
Japan Steel Tube.	73.3	3.5	3.3	73.5
S. M. R.	—	75.1	5.0	—
N. Y. K., old	92.7	2.7	2.6	—
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.1	3.1	73.1
Kanebo Spin. old	127.7	7.8	7.7	—
Toyo Rayon. new	57.7	7.7	7.3	57.3
Kokura Iron Works.	54.5	4.5	4.4	54.4
Japan Beer. new	—	46.2	6.1	46.1
Japan Sugar. new	65.0	5.5	5.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.0	3.9	—
Japan Mining	61.1	1.4	1.1	61.3
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.8	—

COTTON, JUTE STOCK INCREASING IN INDIA

Vast Amount of Goods Lying Idle as Nation Faces Economic Downfall

Aside from the afflictions to which they are being subjected under the rule of blood-sucking John Bull, the Indian masses are now treading the road to their economic downfall in parallel with the ever-increasing handicaps in transportation of staple products which are abundantly produced in India, such as jute and raw cotton, which constitute the mainstay of their industries, it is pointed out by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

According to the paper, the total production of jute during 1940 stood at 13,180,000 bales, which dwindled to 5,470,000 bales during 1941 although it rallied to approximately 9,000,000 bales during 1942. Reflecting, however, the gradual fall in the volume of its export to foreign markets, the idle stock of this commodity rose in April last year to approximately 4,000,000 bales. Judging from the present rate of production, it is felt certain that this idle stock will inevitably swell to a considerable figure from now on.

A similar trend prevails in the cotton market, for India has not only lost its largest customer in the East, Japan, but has had its route of supplies to Britain sorely restricted by the current war. The result is that approximately 500,000 rupees worth of raw cotton is now stored in India.

It will be recalled that the total exports of raw cotton from India from September to December inclusive of 1942 sharply fell to 66,000 bales, and this, in spite of the fact that as many as 322,000 bales were shipped abroad during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

With regard to the cotton cloth in demand among the Indian masses, India imported 404,700,000 yards during the year 1940-41, but as small as 181,500,000 yards during the year 1941-42.

Thus, it is seen that the depression of the Indian industries and the hardships among the Indian masses are being accelerated by the serious shipping handicaps and that there is no means of alleviating their doomed isolation.

SPECIAL SAVINGS SECTION DUE IN FINANCE MINISTRY

In order to deftly dispose of various businesses relative to national savings in wartime Japan, which is rapidly growing larger in volume, the Finance Ministry has decided to establish a special facilities section in the National Savings Bureau by abolishing the Industrial Guild Section. The duties heretofore executed by the said section, in consideration of the special characteristics of different industrial guilds, will be shifted to the Guidance Section or to the Planning Section, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Meanwhile, businesses relative to savings of special communities will be placed under the management of the new section, which is responsible for the increase of the savings by commercial employes, factory operatives, employs of fishery companies and forestry companies and free laborers.

The new section is expected also to take various measures to increase the side-income of the people belonging to the different communities stated above, and enrich thereby their saving.

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RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 85,100,000
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AGRICULTURE IN MINDANAO

Prospects Good for Growing Cotton, Live Stock, Fruits; Also for Increasing Rice Crop; Japanese Skill Needed to Preserve Vitamin B

After dwelling on the history of the development of the agricultural industry in the Philippines and the natural features of Mindanao Island with particular reference to agriculture as given in our preceding three issues, Hoju Miyoshi now comments on what lines of farm products are best suited, in his opinion, to the respective state on the island in question.

According to the census of 1939, Miyoshi's story goes on, the number of farmers engaged in the production of important agricultural products in the Philippines including sugar, cocoa-nuts, Manila hemp, rice and the Indian corn totalled 3,546,370, of whom, 1,840,003 were regular laborers composed of 1,429,000 men and 410,000 women.

Although the territory is established essentially on an agricultural basis, the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of rice, which is the staple food for the Filipinos, was no more than 1,727,500 including the proprietors, while those engaged in the growing of corn, tobacco, sugarcane, Manila hemp and cocoa-nut palm were respectively 666,100; 59,800; 217,000; 158,700 and 297,000 in number.

Not One Particular Product

These farmers, however, were not engaged exclusively in the cultivation of any one particular product. For instance, after harvesting the Indian corn, they planted tobacco or sugar-canes and, at the same time, attended to the growing of rice. Therefore, the above classification may be redundant in many cases. Moreover, those whom we generally call farmers in the Philippines are not of the same type as our Japanese farmers who devote themselves solely to farming. Those people, for example, who live in the mountains have no definite callings although they follow the plough from time to time and the inhabitants of the Sulu Archipelago are engaged in both agriculture and fishing. In any case, however, the agricultural population is set at 3,456,370 or 21 per cent of the total population of the Philippines.

Agricultural products are affected among other factors by the fertility of soil, climate, means of communication, and population. The catchment basin of the Kagayan River in the northern part of Luzon is adapted for tobacco growing but it does not follow that in the catchment area of the Agsan River or the Plungi River in Mindanao large volumes of tobacco leaves can be obtained. On the coast of Davao Bay the production of hemp is carried on successfully, but it does not follow that the production of hemp on the coast of Manila Bay, if conducted, will prove as successful. This applies to sugar-canes, corn and the alike. However, there is one product which can be obtained limitlessly everywhere throughout the entire Philippine Islands if properly cultivated, and that is rice, either upland or lowland species according to the difference in the features of the respective areas.

Many Live on Rice

Out of the total population of the Philippines numbering 16,000,000, 11,500,000 live on rice. However, because the cultivation of rice was being conducted on a very primitive method, they were far from being self-sufficient in their staple food, and to make matters worse, because the rice was being cleaned by overseas Chinese by an unscientific process, it was robbed of Vitamin B. The shortage of supply was always replenished from Saigon, but the lack of Vitamin B could not be made up. It is essential, therefore, that increased rice crop be made the first objective of the agricultural activities in Mindanao, together with an improved method of rice cleaning, in order to meet demand in all the islands.

Mindanao offers good prospects for the cultivation of raw cotton. If planting is done after careful study of the season and the topography of the vast area available, abundant crop will certainly ensue.

The plantation of sugar-canes in Mindanao was carried on not for home market, as was the case with the cultivation of rubber-trees. Nor is it necessary to produce cacao or coffee in Mindanao, as these commodities were intended mainly for America. Mindanao, however, is in the best position to grow mangoes, papayas and pineapples and to supply them in the form of canned provisions with in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Stock-Raising Promising

Stock-raising is very promising in this island, and the Bukidnon plateau is regarded as the most ideal place for the industry. The Philippines has at present 2,500,000 Indian buffaloes and 1,500,000 head of cattle, but when an expansion of paddy-fields is necessary, it will stand in need of a greater number of them. For this reason, stock-farming in Mindanao has a bright future before it.

Even in Mountain Province, a sparsely populated hinterland in Luzon Island, 30,000 head of cattle, 25,700 buffalos, 47,000 pigs, 40,000 horses and 20,000 goats were being grazed as in 1932. However, Mindanao has an extensive upland where it will easily be possible to breed several millions of them.

The cultivation of vegetables also offers high promise, especially cabbage. One of the best places is the southern flank of Mt. Apo standing on the boundary between Cotabato and Dapao states and the other is the upland in the vicinity of Dansalaan to the north of Lake Lanao.

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REICH PLANS BOOST OF NATIONAL TAXES

Care to Be Taken Not to Affect Wartime Production—Five Categories Given

The German Government is scheduled to carry out an increase in taxation before long, reports a Domei dispatch from Berlin dated March 19, according to the Asahi.

Doctor Walther Funk, German Minister of Economic Affairs, declared in the course of the general meeting held by the Reichsbank in the middle of February that he had been induced to effect an increase in taxation.

Incidentally it is understood that the German authorities will, within the province of possibility, refrain from effecting in April a heavy increase in taxation upon those categories of income earned by individuals and corporations which are likely to interfere with the production of wartime requirements by reason of the tax increase, and that, in sympathy with the stress perceptibly laid on the daily life of general citizens, they are prepared to alleviate their wartime burden as much as possible. And it is from this point of view that the authorities have singled out the following items in connection with the contemplated increase in taxation:

(1) Additional raise of taxes in the consumption of tobacco and alcoholic drinks. (Note—Taxes on these commodities were already raised last year).

(2) Raise of transit taxes on long-distance travel.

(3) Raise in mail, telephonic and telegraphic charges.

(4) Raise of taxes on transactions of immovable property.

(5) Raise of taxes on a comparatively large income (Note—The present rate of taxes is based on the standard income during 1938, while the raise now contemplated will be imposed on an excess of 150 per cent or more over the standard income during 1938).

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.80	[illegible]
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	Same

Bill Clearings

March 22
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	229.500	145.451
Balance	66.980	16.092

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(Formerly The First National Bank)
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RESERVE ¥91,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943

Restoration of the Legation Quarter

The Government yesterday announced the conclusion of an agreement with the National Government of China concerning the enforcement of the restoration of administrative rights over the Peking Legation Quarter. It is an act fraught with the greatest historical importance, the significance of which will be readily apparent when viewed in relation to the whole of the auspicious events which have recently taken place in the relations between Japan and China.

It will be remembered that on January 9 of the present year, as soon as the National Government of the Republic of China made common cause with Japan in the struggle against the United States and Britain, the Japanese Government concluded with the Chinese Government an agreement concerning the rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China. By this act the Japanese Government made clear its determination to take the lead in helping China regain her full sovereignty, thereby solving a problem which had plagued it for more than a century.

On February 8, or less than a month afterward, the Japanese Government carried out the actual rendition of the first group of former enemy holdings in China to the National Government. On the 14th of the same month there was signed an agreement concerning details of the enforcement of the rendition of the exclusive Japanese concessions in China, in accordance with which the actual deed will be executed on March 30, a day particularly auspicious in that it marks the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

Now, topping all this, there has been signed this latest agreement concerning the enforcement of the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter. This new agreement, like the one before it, is also scheduled to be put in actual execution on the significant 30th of March. Although it will be necessary for other interested Powers, such as Italy, France, and Spain, to take similar steps before China can regain full restoration of her administrative rights over the whole of the Legation Quarter, it is expected that the example set by Japan will induce all the others to follow suit.

This latest Japanese act, like the similar acts which have preceded it, is in keeping with the basic policy of Japan to assist China in every way in a practical, tangible manner to attain her proper position of power and prestige. It forms a part of the resolute will of Japan to transform into reality her lofty ideal of a New Order for the whole of East Asia based on the highest moral principles.

This act of Japan affords the greatest contrast to the actions of the United States and Britain which have been issuing a series of promises which they obviously have no intention or ability to fulfil. It throws into greater relief than ever the futility and tragedy of the posings of Chiang Kai-shek who is thus revealed as a mere puppet in the hands of the American and British manipulators.

In contrast it is a matter of mutual congratulations that through a series of bold acts by Japan, the deepest desires of the Chinese people are at last being realized. The great dream of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the sainted Father of the Chinese Republic, for the restoration of the full sovereignty of China is at last coming true. It is fitting indeed that it is under the National Government led by Dr. Sun's wise disciple, Wang Ching-wei, who understands the value of cooperation with Japan, that this dream is at last being gradually realized.

The Baptism of Grand Admiral Doenitz

A great German victory in the North Atlantic has taken place to baptize the new career of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy. According to the announcement of the German High Command, German submarines in a four days' battle starting on March 16 have broken up a gigantic enemy convoy bound for England from the United States and have succeeded in sinking one destroyer and 32 transports totaling 204,000 tons.

The toll of this battle brings to 675,000 tons the total of enemy shipping sunk by German submarines in the period from March 1 to March 20. With eleven more days to be accounted for until the end of the month, March 1943 bids fair to become one of the most notable months in the whole history of the Battle of Tons which has been raging in the Atlantic since the beginning of the war.

As welcome as this latest German victory is, however, it is the results of the Axis submarine activities month by month which are most important. The ultimate outcome of the war will depend to a great extent upon the outcome of the race between the shipbuilding capacity of the enemy and the ship sinking capacity of the Axis. Major battles may be more spectacular, but a constant, steady sinking of a succession of prosaic cargo boats will have a more fundamental bearing on the final victory. Hence the monthly rate of sinkings furnishes a valuable barometer of the progress of the war.

Fortunately, both with respect to single battles of magnificent proportions like this latest one and with respect to the steady constant routine decimation of enemy shipping is the Axis position unassailable. Despite all the efforts of the enemy, the Axis has been able to keep well ahead in the race. It is computed, for example, that the anti-Axis nations lost 1,516,496 tons of shipping in 1939, 6,580,118 tons in 1940, 6,784,020 tons in 1941, and 8,885,244 tons in 1942. This year so far their losses have been 522,000 tons in January and 576,000 tons in February. Now with the total of 675,000 tons marked up to the credit of the German submarines alone in the month of March up to the 20th, not counting the toll taken by surface vessels, by aircraft, or by the other nations of the Axis, the race has become even more favorable than ever before.

What effect this steady Axis decimation of enemy shipping is having on the military strategy of the enemy is easy to discern. H. V. Kaltenborn, one of America's most famous radio commentators, admitted a few days ago while the latest submarine attack in the North Atlantic was still in progress that Axis submarines had disrupted the projected 1943 "offensive" of the Americans. "It takes ten tons of shipping to land one American soldier in North Africa and a ton and a half a month to keep him going," says Kaltenborn. "Considering the tonnage sunk by the U-boats while getting him to Africa and trying to keep him in Africa, the figures would be even higher than this amazing total. That explains why we have not been able to do anything in North Africa even after four months of effort."

In the face of these facts, all such propaganda stunts of the Anglo-Americans as Casablanca, the boasts of a second front, and the stressing of 1943 as the year of "victory" can mean nothing. Much more eloquent are the hurried and worried conferences being held by naval experts in London and Washington to ponder over the plight into which the success of the Axis submarines have placed them. But what can these conferences possibly do? What good will it do for the enemy to build more ships when it will only mean that many more targets for the Axis? Where will the enemy find trained seamen to replace those who are being lost every time a ship goes down? The baptism of Grand Admiral Doenitz means another omen of the inevitable victory for the Axis.

Delights of Reading

Few diversions compare in delight and profit with that of reading. My grandfather used to say that it is more profitable to read the silliest books than to be doing nothing. "They will teach you," he said, "what fools are and what they think and do." Speaking of books, strange recollections come to me. I was not even four years old when my father died, and yet how vividly I remember his reading aloud at nights to the family assembled around and near the "kotatsu," Bakin's "Story of Eight Hounds" (Hakkenden). The names of the heroes I heard then stick in my memory with a tenacity which I have unluckily not discovered in the case of many books I have myself read. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

March 23, 1942

The conclusion of a modus vivendi to extend the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention between Japan and the Soviet Union has been successfully achieved at Kuibishev between Acting Soviet Foreign Commissar A. J. Vyschinsky and Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, on March 20, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information today.

* * *

Australian authorities are reported to have reached the decision that, in the face of terrific and headlong Japanese attacks on Port Moresby, it is almost impossible for Australian troops to hold New Guinea no matter how hard they resist Japanese Forces.

WORSHIPPERS OF MAMMON SEEK .. MERELY INDIVIDUAL PROSPERITY

America's Dollar Diplomacy and Britain's Crafty Skill Expose Selfish Interests in All Nakedness

By AKIRA FUJII
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part 1

Man is a child of nature, and as Aristotle once said, man is a social animal, unable to live above or without society. Born into the smallest and most representative social group, the home, he gradually widens his social activities as he grows older. This is the unescapable fate of all men.

At the same time, man cannot wholly extricate himself from his intrinsic natural characteristics, for social life is his natural destiny. But man is able to a certain extent to control and utilize his natural instincts, and thus civilization for the first time appears when man attempts to adapt his instincts toward the realization of his highest ambitions. In the endeavors of man to make this temple of culture as magnificent as possible lies his claim to the title of 'Lord of all Creatures.' And this culture unfolds itself in a multitude of directions, each patch leading to a special field with its peculiar functions. Thus rose religion, knowledge, ethics, arts, law, politics and economics.

Therefore, politics is one phase of human culture, and in the conducting of a social, racial, and national life, man inevitably must take part in the political aspect of civilization, which should essentially strive toward the realization of the ideal and prosperous society for each member of the race or nation.

But diplomacy does not deal with the solution of the internal problems of a single race or nation, but involves the relationship between races and states, that is, the conducting of affairs dealing with mankind as a whole, and consequently, it should be transacted to provide for the betterment of the welfare of all mankind, giving rise for the first time to the ideal co-existence and prosperity of man. Therein lies the reason why racially and nationally, egotistic diplomacy does not fulfill its true mission.

Hellenistic Influence

In considering the political and diplomatic thoughts of England and America, it is necessary first to inquire into the factors from which arise their racial and national characteristics. Originally, Western culture grew from Hellenism and Hebrewism. The latter is based upon the idea of mutual contract between God and man, that God gives His blessings only to those who believe in Him, in return for which man promises God that he will revere Him. And it was upon this mutually remunerative and self-interested relationship that the modern doctrines of political and social contract were based. But it was Hellenism which had an even greater influence upon Western thought, for with the Renaissance, this culture, which had been slumbering during the Dark Ages, appeared, completely organized and enriched, to take the lead in the progress of Western civilization.

Of what is Hellenism composed? It is recorded that the people of Hellas built up their characteristic culture after coming into contact with the commercial Phoenecians, therefore establishing it upon the policy of profit and self-interest, considering encroachment and plunder as only natural, and leading to the selfish and utilitarian doctrine of 'Might means Right.' Although envying the glory and brilliance of ancient culture, we quickly forget that envy when we discover that the selfish and opportunistic characteristics of America and England had their origin in that culture. And it follows that this selfish racial and national character has had the most profound effect upon the politics and diplomacy of those two countries.

The American republic and the English monarchy are both based upon democratic principles, but ironically, with the outbreak of hostilities against the Axis, in America, the autocratic powers of the President had greatly increased, giving rise to much public complaint. But according to their fickle and opportunistic point of view, no matter to what extent the governmental structure is altered, it is to them only a natural process. Although Lincoln had defined the republican form as ideal, his doctrine of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," has been freely interpreted, depending upon the time and circumstances, to suit their own purposes. For, Roosevelt, in running for the third term of office, did not do so, as he claims, in order to bear upon his aged shoulders the burdens of the national crisis, but because of his selfish and individualistic ambition to pose as a wartime hero. With the President harboring such dishonorable motives while wielding such despotic powers, it is clear that the American political characteristics are far removed from moral principles.

Differences Pointed Out

In the Anglo-American view of national opportunism, the nation exists for the people, for increasing the prosperity of the individual is the prime motive, and the State is merely a tool for the realization of that goal. Compared to the national sentiment of our nation, it is as far apart as the poles, for in Japan the subjects offer their services to the State as a unified body.

Stated more specifically, the Anglo-American political ambition is to increase the prosperity of the individual and not that of the nation, permitting any changes in political structure to further the individual's immediate selfish interests. Therefore, we can see to what extent the democratic form of government is based upon egotistic values, and the reasons for the unceasing distress, contradictions and conflicts continuously undergone, and why there is nothing noble or sublime to be found.

Diplomacy as one form of political life should deal with the settling of international problems, and thereby attempt to increase the well-being and prosperity of all nations, and should involve no trace of selfish interests. But England, with her comparatively long history, and America, with her modern national structure, have both been attempting to lead the world through utterly unethical diplomatic methods.

America, backed by her vast territory and rich resources, has carried out her diplomatic activities solely for the benefit of herself, and has cajoled or even threatened other nations and peoples, displaying deplorably the true nature of the so-called 'Dollar Diplomacy.' She is willing to exact any amount of sacrifices from others for the maintenance of her own extravagant life. The fact remains that in spite of the shortness of her history, America has been able to play an increasingly important role in world politics, occupying huge areas and even today, scheming toward the realization of her dream of world domination. And all countries which unfortunately play in her path will never again see the light of their former existence. If our country had continued her old diplomatic policy we too would have in time been devoured by her poisonous intrigues. But our ability to fathom her evil intentions and to rise resolutely and wield the iron rod against her greedy ambitions will remain in the pages of history as one of the most brilliant achievements.

Albion's Sins Are Many

England, with her much longer national history, has committed a much longer list of international crimes. Her diplomacy, although on the surface very harmless, harbored an inhuman greed, building for herself the world's greatest empire through plundering and piratical means. Her crafty skill is one which even America has not been able to equal, and countries which have been made her toy are without number. Before her deceptive and at the same time haughty attitude, the weaker races and nations were like domestic animals before a wild beast, and could do naught but resign themselves to their fate.

We can readily see that there can be no permanence to such selfish and utilitarian policies, and it is no small wonder that the aged country, England, should in recent years show symptoms of decay, exposing in the course of the war against the Axis, more and more of her internal weaknesses, and forecasting the early arrival of the day of the downfall of the British Empire.

However we are not criticizing Anglo-American foreign policy without sufficient evidence. As we have explained, there is a deep connection between the politics and diplomacy of a country and its racial and national characteristics, but there is at the same time an equally strong tie with the philosophy and general thought of the nation.

America has not produced many philosophers, but among them are such idealists as Josiah Royce, but most of them are experimentalists. William James' pragmatism and John Dewey's instrumentalism are representative of this view, for both, although differing in name, advocate the same idea that knowledge be applied as a tool for existence. James' pragmatism, especially, at the time of the world philosophers' conference at Heidelberg in Germany in 1908, became the subject of much controversy and debate.

Theory of Pragmatism

The theory first appeared in 1878 in Charles Pierce's publication concerning the 'controlling of our sentiments,' in which he declared that our convictions gained from our knowledge are merely regulations of our experiences, and actual existence, but it was James who applied the term "Pragmatism" to it, saying modestly that he was merely renaming an old conception. Pragmatism, according to its advocates, means the close association of one's self with one's environments and experiences, and it is claimed that knowledge is the tool for existence, and that knowledge which is most useful for one's life is the real truth, and the only truth. Therefore, from the standpoint that life is forever changing in form and contents, it follows that there is no such thing as absolute truth, and that truth has only a relative value.

I myself, at one time, agreed with the pragmatists on the emphasis which they placed upon reality, humanity and life, as compared to the abstract and isolated reasoning followed by former philosophers. But from the very first, I realized the selfishness and utilitarianism of the idea that truth becomes such only when it is useful as a means for one's life. However, it is only natural that living in a world of plenty, and with such ultra-materialistic ideas, the Americans should hold such shallow views, and it would not be an overstatement to say that pragmatism has brought into greater evidence their political and diplomatic characteristics of selfish opportunism, and that their philosophical convictions have had an undeniably great influence on their political thoughts.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Useless Trip

To the Editor:

A while ago news reached us that the wife of Chiang Kai-shek was in America for undisclosed reasons. Shortly after, supplementary news arrived establishing that Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek was ill in a luxurious hospital.

One day Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek departs from Chungking without disclosing her ultimate destination. After some weeks of silence the whole world is to hear that she is in the capital of the United States. Her presence in America creates a sensation and the people are unable to find the correct answer to this sudden journey under such grave circumstances. She, however, as though in response to the general disquieting influence, gives her answer with deeds. Chiang Kai-shek is ill.

"Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek is ill" is the by-word that spreads like a conflagration throughout the world. It is the news that makes the telegraphic wires vibrate carrying the information to all corners of the globe.

To confirm this voice that surges like a flood, Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek hires a suite in a luxurious clinic in the outskirts of Washington for a rest cure, and settles down—she says—to the "restoration of her health."

But who are the mysterious visitors—not the doctors to be sure—whom the Chungking lady receives in her hospital suite? What is the meaning of the soundless coming and going of people to and from her place of refuge? What are the contents of the voluminous batches of correspondence that daily arrive and which she reads avidly? And those urgent telegrams, and messages sealed in large envelopes bearing the marks of the American Government, or of the most important public institutions of the great capital?

Surely this lady is most interesting. Through her experience she knows that such delicate matters can be safely left in the hands of a woman: her movements are less liable to arouse suspicion; due respect is always accorded to her sex and, besides, all her activities acquire an intimate touch free from official obstruction, compromise and risk. What a great diplomat is Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek! . . .

Upon leaving the hospital, fresh disquieting rumors circulate anew. It is insinuated that she was in good health not only after her departure from the clinic but also before entering it. And it is vouched that in the hospital her room was not that of an invalid but a political office where conferences were held, views exchanged, plans spread over tables, calculations made and proposal given and received.

Regardless of the above, the reasons for her visit can be taken for granted. It is said that she was carrying out a non-official mission of paramount importance—to put the situation of rebel China before Washington, and tearfully solicit the so long promised help which has never been fulfilled in spite of the most enthusiastic pronouncements of amity and sympathy.

It is lamentable that the rare qualities of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek are a little out of date, in these times when sincerity and respect of promises is difficult to be found.

The illustrious lady might resort to all her genius and abilities in order to depict to the North American leaders a pitiful picture of the tragic lot of the rebel camp of China. She may even force new promises of cooperation, and fresh assurances of friendship, from the reluctant lips of American leaders.

But what the admirable, genial and marvelous sagacity of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek will never achieve, what she, in spite of all her efforts, will never attain is the United States' resolve not to send the promised help to Chungking. The revival of the decadent Chungking regime is not in the hands of the wife of Chiang Kai-shek, nor is the triumph of a cause already lost. It is far better that she return to her country to await patiently and resignedly the outcome of events which no doubt, will not be long.

H. K.

March 21

SUCCESS OF EAST ASIA SPHERE LIES IN REGENERATION OF CHINA

Enthusiastic Cooperation of Chinese Farming Population Will Solve Agricultural Problems

By TOSHIO TAKEMURA
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Public interest is now concentrated in the southern regions following the brilliant successes of the Imperial Forces, but of late there is an increasing tendency among the thinking people of Japan to consider the solution of the China problem as the root to the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere.

It must be remembered that the continuance of military hostilities by Chungking was one of the main causes for the current war. World events are rapidly nearing a climax, and the speedy solution of the continental problems emanating from the China Affair will have a most favorable effect upon the future trend of the War of Greater East Asia.

The cause, the development and the results of the present war are closely interwoven with the China Affair, and Japan's continental policy. An important factor in the outbreak of the epochal war in the Pacific was the belligerent activities of the United States and Britain to sustain the future, frantic resistance put up by Chungking and thus to prolong the internal strife in East Asia leading to a tragic, costly situation for both Japan and China.

A new problem brought on by the development of the War of Greater East Asia is that relating to overseas Chinese who by their great number and by their economic and financial position wield a considerable influence in the vast southern regions. Successful supervision over overseas Chinese will have a vital bearing on the settlement of the China question itself, yet at the same time in view of the attitude of these overseas Chinese towards their mother country in the past and their traditional racial pride the settlement of the China Affair is conversely a premise to the application of their influence in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Major Advance

With the complete ousting of Anglo-American political influence from Burma, the Philippines and other areas of East Asia and with the turbulent political situation in India, the present war has taken the form of a crusade waged by the Asiatic peoples against Anglo-American imperialism, the overthrow of which will be a major advance in the setting up of a new world order.

Apparently fearing such a result, Chungking has been exerting its efforts toward effecting a reconciliation between Britain and India. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, India has taken a new stand and has repulsed all gestures of appeasement by Britain. Today there is a widespread anti-British movement in India, and this determined attitude has had its effect not only upon Chungking but upon the whole of Asia by giving further meaning to the fact that Japan is leading all Asiatics in a war for the emancipation from Anglo-American oppression.

On August 29, 1942, the centennial for the conclusion of the dishonorable Nanking Treaty by which Britain gained possession of Hongkong, the Nanking Government declared on that day that the time had come for a common war to be waged by the Asiatic peoples against British imperialism.

On this same day Chungking issued the startling announcement that as a result of the Nanking Treaty China had lost in substance her sovereignty, had her foreign commerce greatly restricted and her independence made nominal. The statement further charged western European nations as abusing their privileges in China and treating the people as barbarians and savages.

Chungking's Stand

The position of Chungking is daily becoming more and more inconsistent, and it is now finding itself in a dilemma, for while it is stubbornly insisting on continuing its futile resistance depending upon the help of the so-called democracies, at the same time it has displayed a growing consciousness of the inequalities as imposed by the Anglo-American powers. Chungking's stand towards the independence movement in India and its protest against discrimination as practiced especially by Britain are quite contradictory to its willingness to ally itself with the latter in the present War of Greater East Asia.

Concurrent with the consideration of Japan's attitude towards the Indian situation, a re-examination of the Chinese question must be undertaken by the Japanese, and the basic step in the solution of these problems is to arouse a desire among all Asiatic peoples to rise up in revolt against the Anglo-American imperialistic and discriminatory policies.

In pursuance of this fundamental principle were two events, the first being the reformation of the currency system in Central China as effected on June, 1942; the second being for the creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

The reorganization of the currency system in Central China has been speedily carried forward into the pacification areas by the Nanking Government. The importance of this activity cannot be over-emphasized as it is the nucleus for the early settlement of the Chinese question.

New Ministry Proposed

It was at the conference to discuss means of building up the Greater East Asiatic Affairs regions that the proposal for the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Ministry in the Japanese Government was introduced. Measures were adopted at this time for the industrial development of the East Asia territories, and in particular, the iron industry in North China.

The following propositions were made at the Greater East Asia Conference:

1. Efforts should be made to develop the mining and salt industries in China, with special stress placed on the development of the iron and chemical industries and hydro-electric power in North China;

2. In accordance with Japan's national policy, the iron industry should first be developed in Manchoukuo and North China, with the subsequent opening of new mines to be extended southward through Central China to the southern regions;

3. The coal industry in Manchoukuo and North China should be developed on a major scale in view of the tremendous deposits there, while in the southern areas the mining should be undertaken as a local industry, with whatever surplus remaining after supplying domestic needs to be exported.

The above propositions clearly show the increasing importance attached to the role of China, and particularly North China, in the construction of East Asia economy, and this importance has become more and more pronounced with the development of the present war. Hitherto the natural resources in North China had been developed only to the extent of supplying Japan's needs in carrying on the China Affair, but with the outbreak of the war in the Pacific greater needs must now be supplied; and the logical measure to follow is the increased expansion of industrial activities in all productive fields.

These industrial plans are of utmost importance at this stage of the war. There is the need for a thorough re-examination of the Chinese question to determine the fundamental basis for the successful execution of these plans.

The greatest problem that must be solved before the large-scaled industrialization of China can be undertaken and that was the constant concern of the Greater East Asia Conference when drafting the industrial plans is that relating to the agriculture in China.

Law of Economics

It is a primary law of economics that the development of a country's mining and manufacturing industries is conditioned upon its ability to increase its agricultural production or to import foodstuff in sufficient quantity to maintain its growing industrial population.

North China has today a great role to play in the Greater East Asia Sphere, not only as an agricultural area but also as an industrial section.

In Central China the Nanking Government is assiduously pursuing its agricultural policy, and its success will have an important bearing upon its action of June, 1942, of outlawing the old fapi and replacing it with the new reserve bank note.

The great importance of agriculture in Central China is reflected in the fact that the prosperity of Shanghai and the delta country, which form the economic center of this region, is dependent on the conditions of the vast agricultural hinterland. The well-being of this latter area is thus vital in the economic organization of Central China, and without it the currency reform, too, would be meaningless.

A step in this direction is the extensive pacification movement which is now being undertaken by the Nanking Government, and with the work proceeding satisfactorily in the Shanghai, Kashing and Hanchow areas it is expected that the whole delta country will soon be brought within the political influence of the Nanking Government. The complete and enthusiastic cooperation of the farming population in the delta country, where formerly Japanese military control assisted the local authorities, under direct government by Nanking will have an important bearing on the political future and economic reconstruction of Central China and stimulate the development of Chinese National consciousness.

The agricultural policy as practiced under the pacification movement is progressive.

Improvement in the existing cooperative system by permitting it to

(Continued on Page 4)